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Rise of New Nationalism in Europe Tests Real Worth of All Machinery for Peace

COÖPERATION IS KEY TO WORLD SECURITY

Political Survey However Reveals Beginning of Unity in Many Fields

The following article is the first of a series of six, entitled "Europe at the Crossroads," to be published in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *dealing with Europe's prospects for the year 1931. As the statesmen meet at Geneva to discuss a United States of Europe and to fix the date for the World Disarmament Conference, big movements and big changes are afoot. In drawing up a survey of the whole situation, Mr. Huddleston has endeavored to eliminate the more extreme views of pessimists and optimists alike and to strike a fair balance, showing that while conditions are unquestionably critical, the movement for unity and coöperation is gaining strength.*

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The pessimists see only the disquieting signs in Europe; the optimists refuse to see anything but the favorable signs. On the human plane both abound. If there is a credit side there is also a debit side; and it would be just as foolish for a business man to regard only the credit side as it would be for him to regard only the debit side. It is the balance that really matters.

Even that image is misleading, for it is impossible to keep Europe still while the figures are being cast up. It is in constant motion, and although certain hard facts remain, the "imponderables" are fluid. Public opinion does count for much, and some of those currents in 1930 were not so hopeful as in 1929.

For example in Germany the triumph, relative though it be, of the Hitlerites has shown that dissatisfaction with the present conditions, generally attributed to the Versailles Treaty, increases rather than diminishes. There is unquestionably a feeling that there must be territorial changes, as well as financial readjustments; and in the past such feelings, backed up by force, have led to war.

The question therefore is whether there exist, or are likely to exist, institutions which will have sufficient authority to impose peaceful solutions. Has mankind really advanced as far as the Kellogg pact indicates? Has it learned the folly—a folly composed of horror and futility—of war, or does it demand another object lesson?

Poland at whose expense some of these changes might be made is on the qui vive. It has clearly expressed its resolve to resist German claims.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

150,000 Miners Go Back to Work in South Wales

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 19—A general return to work took place today in the South Wales coal fields, where 150,000 miners were idle for 17 days as the result of a dispute over the spreadover hours scheme. In colliery towns and in villages scattered over the hills and valleys cheers of rejoicing greeted the news of the settlement secured by the miners' federation conference after an all-day session at Cardiff on Saturday.

The latest terms of the owners—a considerable advance over those offered in November—were unanimously accepted by the miners' representatives. They provide for retention of the old wage rates and hours till the end of February.

Meantime agreements are to be prepared by a joint conciliation board for the regulation of wages and conditions during the next three years. In the event of the owners and miners being unable to agree as to the choice of a chairman either the Lord Chief Justice or the Speaker of the House of Commons will be asked to make the appointment, which will be accepted by both parties.

There was some communistic activity aimed at preventing the miners' acceptance of the owners' terms, but the result of the fortnight's stoppage is said to have convinced level-headed mine leaders of the futility of fighting against the hard, economic facts of the coal industry. Besides which, the owners' new offer is recognized as more generous than their previous terms, which proposed sweeping wage reductions, abolition of the subsistence wage and abolition of overtime rates.

OIL WELL BLOWS WILD WITHIN OKLAHOMA CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 19 (AP)—An oil well blew inside the city limits of Oklahoma City today, imperiling the "doorstep" oil field and adjacent industrial and residential districts.

The Well, No. 1, Wapaco, of the T. B. Slick estate, is about a mile from the city's main business block.

THE MONITOR INDEX

MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1931

General News—Pages 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Page 11

FEATURES

Advertised Feature Article 1
Europe at the Crossroads
The Children's Page 8
The Home Forum 9
The Counsels of the Lord
[With Yiddish Translation]
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Hearings Begin on Rail Wage Cut in Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 19

HEARINGS began today before the national railway board on a request of the railway companies to be permitted to reduce wages of employees £11,000,000 yearly and on demands of the men for wage increases amounting to £7,000,000 annually.

After the board makes its final report the unions and the companies will decide whether to accept or reject it. The board's findings are not legally binding on either side but with one exception they have been accepted ever since the board was established under the railway act of 1921. The wages of 600,000 men are involved.

Hoover Enlists Aides to Raise Red Cross Fund

Move Taken as Answer to Senatorial Action for Treasury Grant

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Unmoved by senatorial determination to press a Democratic proposal for a $25,000,000 Treasury grant for emergency relief purposes, President Hoover yesterday reaffirmed his support of the Red Cross in its drive for a $10,000,000 fund with which to carry out its succor of the needy in the drought areas.

The President's expression of position was made known in a communication he has addressed to national leaders in every walk of life, and regardless of party affiliations, asking them to sponsor and assist the Red Cross in its campaign for funds. Of those who have already responded to the President's request are former President Calvin Coolidge, honorary chairman; Alfred E. Smith, presidential nominee in 1928, vice chairman; John W. Davis, Democratic presidential nominee in 1924, vice chairman; Gen. John J. Pershing and Gen. Abel Davis, also vice chairmen.

While not directly related to the Senatorial controversy, the President's action in coming to the support of the Red Cross drive at a time when, due to the $25,000,000 appropriation proposal, it is seriously lagging, and his clear-cut advocacy for relief through the Red Cross fund, can only be completely understood as his reply to the Senate opposition's project.

Opposed to Compromise

The President took this means not only of notifying and rallying the country to his position in support of the Red Cross, but also Congress and those Republican leaders there urging a compromise on the issue, that he refuses to withdraw his opposition to a Treasury grant and wants the $25,000,000 measure rejected.

"The American way of meeting such relief," the President declares in his message to national leaders asking their support of the Red Cross Campaign, "has been through voluntary effort. . . . It is essential that we should maintain the sound American tradition and spirit of voluntary aid in such emergency and should not undermine that spirit which has made our Red Cross the outstanding guardian of our people in time of disaster."

Red Cross officials report that they are being advised by local chairmen everywhere that men and women who in the past have given generously now are reluctant to do so, on the ground that Congress is considering appropriating two and a half times as much as the Red Cross itself is asking.

The President's Letter

The letter sent by the President to those invited to become members of the committee read as follows:

"I am appointing a nation-wide committee to sponsor the American Red Cross effort to raise $10,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers in the drought-stricken areas. Mr. Coolidge

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Business opportunities for

Women Without a College Education

WILL BE POINTED OUT IN SIX ARTICLES ON "LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT FOR ACADEMICALLY UNTRAINED WOMEN" TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE MONITOR. THIS SERIES WILL APPEAR ON THE WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES PAGE ON SIX CONSECUTIVE TUESDAYS, *beginning*

Tomorrow

BRITISH PLEDGE GIVEN TO INDIA BY MacDONALD

London Conference Closes With Accord Reached on Major Points

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 19 — Impressive scenes of enthusiasm marked the closing of the Round Table Conference here today, the entire assembly springing to its feet as the strains of the British national anthem floated out after the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, had read a farewell message from the King, which summed up the situation.

"I am persuaded," it said, "that you have opened a new chapter in history and I look forward to action that will restore peace and contentment throughout India."

Before this Mr. MacDonald had made a much-applauded statement, indicating the intention of the British Government to coöperate heartily in converting into concrete shape the constitution which the conference has sketched out in the rough.

In this work, he said, personal touch would be maintained with the Indian representatives, and legislation would be introduced in the British Parliament to give India what it now lacked—full Dominion status, including "the cares, burdens and difficulties, and also the pride and honor of responsible government."

Mr. MacDonald indicated that the British Government would regard favorably any proposals from the Government of India in the matter of amnesties for purely political offenses. He also emphasized that powers to be reserved to the British Viceroy and the governors would be meant to lie in the background and in reserve for use only if things went wrong, and not to interfere with full responsibility of the ministers to the Indian legislatures.

In working out the actual constitution to be adopted, the Prime Minister said, resort would be had not to the British system alone, but consideration would also be given to methods in use in the United States and other countries.

In regard to Hindu, Moslem and other communal differences the British Government's desire was to allow the Indians to settle these for themselves. "I am convinced, my friends," he said, "that you can settle and I am also convinced that an imposed agreement might make your constitution unworkable."

Mr. MacDonald, discussing the nature of the constitution, pointed out that the action taken by the Indian princes at the very beginning of the conference in declaring for an all-Indian federal constitution had made it possible to build upon this foundation.

Safeguards which had been added belonged to more than one category. The first were such as were expressed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Evolution of Reich Draws Interest on 60th Anniversary

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 19—It seems only natural that, at a time when a fierce but silent struggle is going on in Germany over the Reich's democratic régime, which is being attacked in an increasing measure by the Nationalists, and defended stubbornly by the Social Democrats, the sixtieth anniversary of the Reich's foundation at Versailles in 1871 should attract unusual attention here.

The Nationalists, who regard the democratic system as only transitory, hold up the old régime as exemplary, and German youth is admonished to turn its back on democracy and parliamentarism. Social Democratic circles reply bitterly that the Nationalists, who were in the leading position in pre-war Germany, and whom democracy placed on an equal basis with the rest of the population, want to regain their leadership.

Women Leaders Join in Peace Crusade

HEADS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCE ON CAUSE AND CURE OF WAR

Top, Left to Right—Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President, National Council of Jewish Women (Underwood); Mrs. Rose Schneiderman, President, National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. John F. Sippel, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs. Bottom, Left to Right—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President, National Board, Young Women's Christian Association (Underwood); Miss Marion H. McClench, President National Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Dr. Mary E. Wooley, President, American Association of University Women. All Are Prominent in the Activities of the Convention at Washington.

Soviet Rail Workers Drafted in Order Forcing All to Serve

Official Decree Transferring Men With Experience Into Transportation System Provides Penalties for Failure to Comply

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 19—A new measure, which amounts practically to civil mobilization of transportation engineers and skilled workers, was introduced here yesterday under the signatures of the Commissar of Labor, A. Tsikhon, and Commissar of Transport, M. Rukhimovitch.

It requires the transference to the transportation system of engineers and skilled workers with transportation experience, regardless of where they are employed now. Institutions employing such engineers and skilled workers must dismiss them within 10 days, referring them to the labor exchange which will place them at the disposal of the local railroad or transportation system.

If work is not available at their present residence, they can be assigned to other points on the railroad or transferred to another railroad. The order includes clauses prescribing criminal responsibility and punishment of persons who do not reveal workers liable to transference to the transportation system or who fail or delay to carry out the order.

The explanation of this measure is that transport has lagged behind other branches of the Soviet economic development, and its prompt improvement is an indispensable condition to realization of industrialization plans for the present year.

The head of the State Planning Commission, V. V. Kuibishev, addressing the recent session of the Soviet Central Executive Committee, declared 2,000,000 tons of grain, valuable ore and perishable freight are lying unmoved for lack of transport, and freight loadings last year consistently fell 20 to 25 per cent below the planned figures.

The measure corresponds to the present tendency, in view of labor shortage, to utilize working forces, especially skilled forces, wherever they are most needed, regardless of the possible disturbance of individual desires and convenience.

Einstein Theory Faces Challenge of Going Too Far

Special from Monitor Bureau

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19—Dr. Albert Einstein has gone too far in his theory of relativity, according to Howard P. Robertson, professor of mathematical physics at Princeton University. Dr. Robertson holds that the proper interpretation of relativity is to be found somewhere between the two extremes of Einstein's "cylindrical world" and W. De Sitter's "spherical world."

Professor Robertson gave a statement to newspaper correspondents Friday, in which he said in part:

"Einstein's universe is characterized by the fact that its spacial radius is determined by the total amount of matter in it. Eddington has concluded from this that if there were a star as large as Betelgeuse and as dense as the companion of Sirius, space would close in on it in such a way that it alone would constitute the entire universe.

"Einstein's universe is such that a beam of light would go entirely around it and, in time, return to the source. But Einstein's cosmology is not tenable, as has been shown by the Abbé Lamaitre of the University of Louvain, for it is unstable—the slightest irregularity would cause it to pass over into one of the other types. De Sitter's is far more satisfactory, for, in addition to being stable, it allows us to conclude that the distant nebulæ should appear to recede from us with speeds which increase directly with their distances from us."

Prohibition Report Sent to President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement on the prohibition angle was submitted to President Hoover today.

The President is expected to submit the commission's findings to Congress tomorrow noon. At that time it will be available for publication.

The task of studying and reporting on all the nation's laws was put in the hands of the commission, and George W. Wickersham, the chairman, exactly 19 months and 23 days ago.

Now that the prohibition report is out of its hands, the commission is to concentrate on other phases of its study. A final report is expected to be made in the spring.

FRENCH PARDON COMMUNISTS

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—Without prompting or opposition from the Steeg Government, the Chamber of Deputies today granted amnesty to two of its members, André Marty and Jacques Duclos, Communists, both of whom are under five-year prison sentences for inciting soldiers to mutiny.

Old Niagara's Foundation Slips; Two Horseshoes Take Place of One

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—Niagara Falls today boasts two Horseshoe Falls instead of one. The second one, caused by a series of rock slips Saturday night and Sunday morning, is much smaller than the famous Horseshoe between Goat Island and the Canadian shore, but in the opinion of geologists it will grow.

The 1000-foot crest of the American Falls prior to Saturday night was in practically a straight line. The rock-slip has created a rift in the line about 300 feet from Luna Island.

The U-shaped indentation in the brink formed by the slide is estimated to be 150 to 100 feet deep and 150 feet in width.

It was said at the Falls today that apparently the Cave of the Winds had not been affected, though the broken rock and stone may have obstructed the pathway leading to this scenic feature of the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—Two eye-witnesses of the first tremendous plunge of rock and ice that rent the falls' brink were found today. Percy Fraser, superintendent of the docks of the Maid of the Mist Steamship Company who viewed the slides from the Canadian side, said that there was a terrific rumble and as he looked from a window of his home that nestles among the rocky crevices of the gorge a few hundred feet below the Horseshoe Falls he saw the rock and ice give way. Tons of the falling débris were thrown clear of the waterfall and plunged into the river. Mist and spray rose immediately from the lower stream and enveloped the falls, rising hundreds of feet in the air above the falls' brink.

The detonation was terrific, Mr. Frazer said, and shook the foundations of his home, the roar reverberating through the gorge and reëchoing for several seconds.

Arthur Baker, this city, with a party of Cleveland tourists, was at Prospect Point as the two slides occurred. Mr. Baker said the noise was terrific as the first section of the brink gave way and the mist and foam that rose from the lower river obscured his view of the falls and the ground beneath him trembled so that he was compelled to grasp the iron railing that skirts the gorge bank to keep his feet. The trembling was like that caused by an earthquake.

Both Baker and Frazer place the time of the first crashes of rock and ice at between 5:35 and 5:45 p. m., Saturday.

Walter McCulloh, civil engineer of this city and for several years engineer to the Niagara State Reservation Commission, said that five or six years ago he made a survey of the rocky bed of the river just above the American Falls and noted a crack in the rock about 50 or 60 feet back from the brink. He predicted at that time that the rock would give way. A similar crevice was noted by Mr. McCulloh about 150 feet out from Prospect Point.

ARMS RIVALRY LISTED AS CHIEF CAUSE OF WAR

Mrs. Catt Opens Conference Seeking Cure—Urges U. S. Leadership

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War has completed the work for which it was organized, and should now go on to the task of persuading the United States to assume world leadership in the peace movement, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said in opening the sixth annual conference here Jan. 19.

About 600 delegates representing the 14,000,000 members of the 11 national organizations which sponsor the conference, were in the audience which heard the founder and president make her statement.

Mrs. Catt had begun by reviewing the "mental and political chaos on the subject of peace and war which prevailed in this country 10 years ago." By 1924, she said, "more money was being paid out for the maintenance of war preparation than had been true before the World War." A year later delegates from a group of national organizations came together in Washington and "timidly asked each other whether it might not prove profitable to hold a conference and find out from those who knew what really had caused war and what would cure war."

Describing that first conference, Mrs. Catt said, "the delegates and the organizations were shy and distrustful of each other and the speakers were

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

France Votes $8,400,000 for School Construction and Improvements

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 19—The public school system is the principal gainer as the result of the voting on Saturday by the Chamber of Deputies of the first "slice" of the national economic rehabilitation program originally drawn up 14 months ago by André Tardieu. The Jules Theodore Steeg Government has decided to proceed by voting these construction funds in sections or installments rather than as a comprehensive whole as was intended by the Tardieu Cabinet.

Of the first slice of 670,000,000 francs ($26,800,000) approved by Parliament, the largest single item, 210,000,000 francs, is allotted to the construction of schools. This is consistent with the policy of the Radical Party which forms the backbone of the Steeg Government, and which has for years maintained an unrelenting campaign in favor of free state education as opposed to private instruction under church auspices.

Free instruction in state schools has this year been extended one grade higher than previously and further extension is anticipated. This has resulted in increased enrollment with the result that the existing schools, especially in Paris and vicinity, are totally inadequate.

Other items in the first installment of the national rebuilding program are as follows: 120,000,000 francs for electrification of rural areas; the same amount for water works; 100,000,000 francs for roads; 70,000,000 francs for seaports; 30,000,000 francs for an agricultural survey already sanctioned by Parliament, and 30,000,000 francs for waterways, making the total appropriations 670,000,000 francs.

As compared with the original scheme which would have drawn on the Treasury for 5,000,000,000 francs to be expended over a period of five years the present appropriation appears small. The Steeg Cabinet maintains it would be unwise to draw on the Treasury for the total sum originally envisaged and expects to finance a large portion of its public works and improvements, not from the Treasury surplus, but by raising new national and local loans.

The Government is severely criticized in some quarters for having altered and curtailed the comprehensive Tardieu program. This much can be said, that the failure of Parliament to approve the scheme en bloc affords another illustration of how difficult it is for any French statesmen to carry through any sustained constructive program under a régime where such frequent changes of Cabinet are the order of the day.

With the exception of voting the first slice of the national reëquipment scheme the Steeg Cabinet has done little to gain prestige. The budget debates commencing in the Chamber today will doubtless subject it to severe trials. Its position is all the more precarious because the national council of the Socialist Party has declared its intention of following its traditional practice of refusing to vote for the budget. Since the Steeg Ministry is largely dependent on Socialist support for its existence it remains to be seen whether the Cabinet can muster the necessary majority from among Radical, Moderate and Conservative deputies.

Norway Seeks Way to Boost Employment

By the Associated Press

Oslo, Norw., Jan. 19

NORWAY has its unemployment problem as well as other countries, and Government plans to meet it were referred to today by King Haakon in a speech from the throne at the opening of the Parliament.

His Majesty ascribed the increase in unemployment to the world-wide economic crisis, and said this session of Parliament would consider measures for improving industrial organization and marketing methods.

Geneva Divided on Russian and Turkish Issue

Debates on Disarmament and Minorities Dispute Eagerly Awaited

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 19—The sixty-second session of the League of Nations Council opened today under the presidency of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, with the expeditious disposal of a number of important, although routine, questions, but the whole attention of Geneva is focused on the debate on disarmament scheduled for tomorrow and discussion of the German and Polish minorities dispute on Wednesday.

Meanwhile Europe's Foreign Ministers who are gathered here for Aristide Briand's European Federation Committee are struggling hard to find a compromise to settle the delicate issue of inviting Russia and Turkey. The solution suggested by Mr. Henderson envisages inviting Russia and Turkey to special economic subcommissions of the European Federation Committee but leaving them outside general political discussions.

This compromise endeavors to concede something to the viewpoints of pro-Russian and anti-Russian groups which are involved in a direct clash of opinion. Italy and Germany, which wish especially to have Turkey and Russia invited, can secure their collaboration on economic questions, while France, the Little Entente and the Baltic powers which oppose the presence of the Soviet will not be embarrassed in the political field.

Although Mr. Henderson's compromise is ingenious, it is believed Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will insist upon an unqualified invitation to the Moscow Government. Nobody objects to the presence of Turkey, and there are even rumors that the Angora Government might apply for League membership before many years.

The European committee plans to sit afternoons during the council session. This expansion of the work of the federation body is wholly unexpected, since only two days were originally allotted to the session. Now it is apparent that political and economic vigor has been breathed into the federation shell and interesting debates may be expected.

The Council approves the proposed visit of Sir Arthur Salter to China to assist in economic reorganization and reform. It decided to convene a fourth general conference on communications and transit for Oct. 26, 1931.

With disarmament and minority debates looming ahead, Geneva has been the scene of more than usual private discussions. Yesterday many meetings took place between Foreign Ministers testifying to the extremely important function of Geneva in the exchange of firsthand views between them, and many private talks took place, all performing work which is impossible to be done in the respective isolated capitals.

INQUIRY INTO U. S. FINANCE TO DIG DEEP

Entire Monetary System to Undergo Scrutiny of Senate Group

BELIEVED PREPARING WAY TO LEGISLATION

Comptroller First Witness—Leading Bankers, Financiers, Business Men Due

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The most ambitious investigation of the financial structure of the nation since that preceding the institution of the Federal Reserve System began here today.

Granted sweeping powers by the Senate, Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, the man to whom credit is given for the law establishing the Federal Reserve System, set in motion the inquiry which will summon a succession of financiers, bankers, business men and officials in an investigation expected to go into every phase of the financial life of the country.

The committee called as its first witness J. W. Pole, comptroller of the currency, after Eugene Meyer Jr., head of the Federal Reserve Board, had been temporarily excused pending confirmation by the Senate.

The governors and vice-governors of the New York Reserve Bank will be the next witnesses, to be followed by Adolph C. Miller and Charles S. Hamlin, members of the Reserve Board. But the reserve board members will be only the beginning of witnesses heard by the committee, for such bankers as Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, and Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank—whose recent annual reports to stockholders have caused nation-wide comment—will be requested to appear. The committee will likewise seek to ascertain the views of members of the firm of some of the foremost investment houses of the nation, including J. P. Morgan & Co.

Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, stood aside that his associate, Mr. Glass, might act as chairman of the special committee to conduct the investigation.

Will Cover Wide Field

Preliminary surveys of the committee investigators in work that has gone on for weeks indicate the broad scope of the inquiry. They have gathered material in connection with recent unprecedented numbers of bank failures, relation of the federal banking system to Wall Street and its speculative operations, the Federal Reserve policies themselves, and also chain and branch banking. The inquiry will be fundamentally constructive in its nature, as outlined by Mr. Glass, who expects legislation to come from it, perhaps supplementing the act establishing the reserve system.

The president of the New York Stock Exchange will be called, it is indicated, and the interconnection of stock markets with the financial system that lends them large sums of money will be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Glass and other committee members hold that bank failures and the industrial depression signalize an emergency condition and that constructive action is necessary to inform Congress what, if anything can be done to correct existing defects in the economic structure. Particularly the committee is eager to ascertain why approximately 1000 banks have failed in the past year, including some national banks and other institutions within the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve System.

National Bank Examinations

The federal system of national bank examination will be one of the first phases of the situation into which the committee will inquire. Mr. Pole will be asked to explain how it has been possible for such institutions as the National Bank of Kentucky to go under, if his examiners have done their full duty. This is the largest national bank ever to go to the wall.

Among the other disastrous bank crashes the Glass committee will inquire into are the Bank of United States, New York; Bankers' Trust Company, Philadelphia; Banco Kentucky; the Bank of Tennessee and other institutions in that State. North Carolina, Kentucky and Arkansas associated with Caldwell & Co., of Nashville.

One of the pieces of legislation the Senate Committee will study will be the provisions of the Glass bill, offered in the Senate six months ago, for a revision of certain sections of the Federal Reserve Act. Pending bills and proposals for legalization of national branch banking and the supervision of chain banking also will be considered.

In addition to Senators Glass and Norbeck, the special committee is composed of Robert J. Bulkley (D.), Senator from Ohio, who served with Mr. Glass in the House when the Federal Reserve System was being organized, and John G. Townsend Jr. (R.), Senator from Delaware, and Frederick C. Walcott (R.), Senator from Connecticut.

Inquiry Into Banking Problems Expected to Lead to Big Changes

By G. R. ERICSON
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Spurred in the past year or more by some of the most important developments that have ever taken place in the United States in the field of banking, of a constructive as well as of a

deplorable nature, attention of leading financiers and bankers will be focused on the senatorial inquiry into the country's banking problems. While the importance of the inquiry has not been adequately brought to the attention of the public, it is regarded in informed circles as the forerunner of the most significant banking legislation that has been considered since the passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913.

All through last year discussion was rife regarding unit, branch and chain banking. The problem was uppermost at practically every bankers convention and annual meeting, with the trend of opinion steadily swinging toward the extension of the branch banking movement. The investigation which was started last February by the House Banking Committee amassed much valuable data and heard various authorities on the subject, among others Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, both of whom registered themselves as in favor of the extension of branch banking.

Last May, the economic policy commission of the American Bankers' Association in a review of the group, chain and branch banking developments stated that in view of the tremendous changes in the banking field bankers would be obliged to modify their views on this subject. This forecast was confirmed last October when the association in its annual convention formally reversed its opposition stand. It approved community-wide branch banking in metropolitan areas and county-wide banking in rural districts.

The investigation is due partly to a realization that the American banking structure is undergoing a radical transformation, due to huge bank mergers, the extension of the branch banking movement, the spread of group banking, the development of chain banks and the disconcerting mortality of unit banks. It is realized that present trends may have a deep effect on the Federal Reserve System itself and that any legislative solution is deserving of concentrated public attention, since it bears upon the self-interest of every citizen who has bank funds, whether savings or checking account.

The Senate inquiry will be broad in its scope, operating under a resolution which provides for a "complete survey" of the national and federal reserve banking systems. One of its specific aims is to determine the extent to which banking funds are used to aid in stock speculation. It also seeks to learn the effect on banking systems of the formation of investment trusts, the desirability of chain banking and data, as well, on development of branch banking.

Of particular interest at this juncture is the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, John W. Pole, recently made public, in which he urged remedial legislation which would permit national banks with paid-in capital of not less than $1,000,000 in important cities to establish branch banks within regional trade areas. In his opinion, such banking would draw strength from the diversification attendant upon the wider range of business enterprises and industrial pursuits included within the geographical territory served by the bank, and would afford a remedy for the essential weakness of the rural bank whose danger lies in its complete dependence on one economic activity.

GOVERNOR ELY PARTY TO ATTEND THE OPERA

Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mrs. Ely will make their first public appearance, socially, on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 27, at the Boston Opera House, where they will attend the Chicago Civic Opera Company's production, "The Jewels of the Madonna," by Wolf-Ferrari.

The Govenor and Mrs. Ely, with guests and the Governor's staff, will occupy four boxes. Mme. Rosa Raisa, Maria Claessens, Antonio Cortis and Giacomo Rimini will be the principals and Roberto Moranzoni will conduct.

HARVARD SCHOOL HAS ASSOCIATE DEAN

Clinton Poston Biddle, professor of investment banking and director of the division of research at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, will become the first associate dean of the school.

Professor Biddle has held the position of assistant dean since 1921, and is to be the first incumbent of the new office recently created to include the supervising of research work at the school.

YALE LIBRARIAN NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—The appointment of Prof. Charles E. Rush of Teachers' College, Columbia University, as associate librarian of Yale University, was announced yesterday. He will begin his new duties in April.

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ARMS RIVALRY LISTED AS CHIEF CAUSE OF WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

afraid of us. Congress viewed us with suspicion. Fully half our program was not supplied with speakers a few days before the conference had opened. As many as six men were asked to treat a certain topic before we found one bold enough to do so, but even then he insisted upon changing the topic."

Now in the sixth conference Mrs. Catt said, any speaker may say what he pleases and no delegate will go home in consequence. The women have isolated 257 causes of war, have learned that competition in armament building is the chief cause of war and that pacts of peace and of disarmament are the chief cures of war. In the past three years the number of state, county, and regional chairmen of international relations in the 11 organizations composing the conference have doubled, as have the schools, forums and conferences conducted by these groups.

"When measured by public opinion we may pronounce this a different nation from the one we knew five years ago," she continued. "We seem to have attained the goal which was the beginning of our aim. We know the cause and cure of war. We must go forward. The crucial question now is, how may our beloved nation be persuaded to assume world leadership in the peace movement. This is the question which perhaps we ought to answer before we part."

The women who heard Mrs. Catt had spent the morning on capitol hill visiting their Senators to urge speedy favorable action on United States adherence to the World Court and to explain the aims of the committee, "to build effective peace machinery, to reduce war machinery, and to obtain guaranteed security against war for every nation as its final aim."

The rest of the day was devoted to a summary of the happenings of 1930. A rapid-fire summing up of events leading to war and peace around the world was given by James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, ending with the statement that "the major tendencies on international relations during 1930 have been confused and contradictory but not completely devoid of encouragement."

"The nations have been troubled," he continued. "World-wide economic depression has accentuated every cause of uneasiness. International constructive efforts have for the most part been counteracted by narrow, destructive internationalism. But I am convinced that, because of the experiences of the past 12 months, an increasing number of the people in all countries are realizing to what a large extent their own progress is dependent upon the progress of the whole world. Most men and women of intelligence are beginning to see that prosperity cannot be enjoyed in small compartments."

English Girl Wins World Essay Prize

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 19 (AP)—A Portsmouth, Eng., girl is one of the winners in the 1930 world essay contest of the American School Citizenship League, for which awards were announced Saturday. Prizes are offered annually by the Misses Mary and Helen Seabury of New Bedford. The awards, as announced by Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the league, follow:

Normal School and Teachers' College section: First, Miss Helen Osborn; second, Miss Bess L. Hyde, both of Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.; third, Miss Margaret T. Yates, Illinois State Normal University.

Secondary School Section: First, Miss Deborah Rubenstein, Roxbury, Mass.; second, Miss Lorena Walker, Helena, Ark.; third, Miss Muriel J. W. Jones, Portsmouth High School, Portsmouth, Eng.

The prizes were: First, $75; second, $50; third, $25.

The subject assigned the teachers was "The Teacher's Opportunity to Strengthen the Kellogg-Briand Pact" and that assigned the secondary schools, "How Would World Peace Benefit the Youth of the World?"

SEARCH WARRANT MEASURE IS FILED

A bill making it imperative for a district court or trial justice to issue a warrant for entrance to any building which is reported as being used for the sale of liquor was filed with the Massachusetts Legislature on Jan. 17 on petition of the Prohibition Loyalty League and others.

Under the bill, the warrant would authorize the acquisition of any apparatus found and the holding of persons. The same petitioners also filed a similar measure requiring the justices to issue the warrant after a person takes oath that a building is being used for the sale of liquor.

Rail and Car Buying Show Improvement

A DECIDED improvement in certain "heavy" lines of industry is indicated in reports from Chicago.

Railroads are buying more rails and cars. It is reported that 106,000 tons of rails were ordered within the last several days, and that 200,000 tons more will be placed in the near future. Car orders have prompted buying of materials from steel and lumber interests by car builders.

Prospects for the building industry also are described as favorable.

Music

Flute Players' Club

The Boston Flute Players' Club gave a concert at the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon, with this program: Boccherini, Fifth Quintet, op. 13, for two violins, viola and two cellos; Honegger, Rapsodie for two flutes, clarinet and pianoforte (first time in Boston); Chausson, Piano Quartet in A major, op. 30. The artists were Gaston Elcus and Norbert Lauga, violins; Louis Artières, viola; Alfred Zighera and Jacobus Langendoen, cellos; Georges Laurent and George Madsen, flutes; Paul Mimart, clarinet, and J. M. Sanromá, piano.

The Quintet of Boccherini (one of 125—they were producers in those days) was grateful to the ear; and not only because it includes that minuet which is one of the chief items in the repertory of encores at the Symphony Hall Pop concerts. The other movements too possess the freshness, charm and spontaneity which are characteristic of the music of the eighteenth century.

Honegger's Rapsodie, despite its title, represents the composer in reflective vein, at a far remove from the excitements of "Horace Victorieux," "Le Roi David," "Pacific 231" or "Rugby"; allied rather to the mood of the "Pastoral d'Été." There is a brief percussive section, with the piano barking chords which are jovial rather than fierce; but the main body of the work consists of the interweaving among the wind instruments of sustained melodies. These melodies and their contrapuntal treatment are ingratiating, but their charm, like that of the "Pastorale," threatens monotony.

Chausson's Piano Quartet is of quite another breed of French music—long, extended, elaborate and surcharged with emotion. Like the Symphony which Mr. Monteux introduced to Boston, this quartet gives us the musical France of César Franck rather than that of Debussy. It is powerful music, which unites to the classicism of France something of German romanticism. Like the other works on the program, it was superbly played. It was pleasant to observe yesterday a notable increase in the number of auditors. This series of concerts fills a musical need in Boston, and deserves the support of the public.

L. A. S.

Beniamino Gigli

Yesterday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, Beniamino Gigli, tenor, and Kathryn Newman, coloratura soprano, gave a recital of lieder and operatic arias, with Miguel Sandoval giving accomplished assistance at the piano. Miss Newman offered Bellini's aria "Qui la voce," from "I Puritani;" "Niemand hat's gesehn," by Loewe, "Pastorale," by La Forge, and "The Beautiful Blue Danube," by Loewe; "Pastorale," by La Forge, Mr. Gigli opened the program with Handel's "Ombra mai fu," "Caro mio ben," by Giordani, and Cesti's "Intono all' idol mio" for his first group. There followed an aria, "Una furtiva lagrima" from Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," and, for group two, Guarnieri's "Serenata Triste" and two Neapolitan songs, "Vurria" arranged by Mr. Sandoval, and the other arranged by Cardillo, "Core 'ngrato." Mr. Gigli's third group comprised Grieg's "Un rêve," Respighi's "Nebbie" and "Blanquita" by De Crescenzo." To close, Mr. Gigli offered "O Paradiso," from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine."

Since Miss Newman is comparatively a newcomer to Boston, we pay tribute to her art by registering regret that she had not come in a solo program. Although of fine quality, flexible and of true coloratura range, her voice suffered by contrast, since Mr. Gigli's heroic tenor tended to overshadow the more delicate, and shall we say, more distilled quality of tone displayed by Miss Newman. There is, apparently, nothing by way of vocal pyrotechnics that Miss Newman cannot accomplish with ease. Lightly and fleetly she tosses off bright-hued staccatos, and without slurring her tones, she manages scales and arpeggios in an ingratiating manner. She was warmly received, and contributed no small amount to the enjoyment of the audience.

Mr. Gigli, of course, sang the principal rôle of the afternoon, and as usual, received his full quota of "Bravos" and "Encore." If he at times forgot that Symphony Hall and a pianoforte instead of the Metropolitan and an orchestra were his accessories, he no more than followed in the vocal train of scores who have preceded him. Yet, we hasten to affirm his mastery over the disarmingly simple in the singing of "Un rêve," by Grieg and the lovely aria from "Manon" which he offered as an encore.

G. M. S.

Children's Concert

Ernest Schelling began his seventh series of children's concerts in Jordan Hall, Saturday morning. Mr. Schelling sagely remarked that the idea of a concert was to provide music, and that the study of theory properly belonged to the supervision of teachers and parents. He therefore dwelt less on discourse and more on music per se, using his charming lantern slides for a piquant layer between.

This year, instead of dividing his course into fourths, one for the string family and one each for the woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments, he began an analysis of musical form, showing its origin in the early dance rhythms. Excerpts from Lulli, Couperin, Scarlatti, Monteverdi, Gibbons and Byrd illustrated his brief text. The numbers were played with taste and finish by half the Boston Symphony Band, who displayed as much interest in the talk and pictures as any of the children, and who, as always, gave of their best to their youthful audience. In several selections, Mr. Schelling conducted from a piano à la clavecin, in the ancient style. Mr. Fiedler's celesta was also in evidence, to the great delight of the children, who liked it because it was so like a toy piano.

That Mr. Schelling can be wise as well as amusing was further proved by his insistence on everybody singing at least one item on the program. For what can bring music closer than helping to shape it oneself? "The Minstrel Boy" was chosen for the audience's part in the morning's performance. It was sung faithfully, if a little timidly.

The orchestra was called to its feet at the close of the final number, "Carillon and Tourbillon" of Couperin, orchestrated by Richard Strauss, zestfully executed.

And the children left happily, armed with a new supply of program books with informative notes and provocative questions, and a will to work and win the prizes that Mr. Schelling bestows on the clever ones at the end of the season.

M. L.

ELY & WALKER CO.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1930, net loss of $565,812 after charges, compared with net of $1,401,278 in the previous fiscal year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mechanics Building: Boston Auto Show, until 10, through Jan. 24.

West Roxbury Community: Part Harbinger Club, home of Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, 12 Rutlege Street, 7:45. Monthly meeting, Legion Auxiliary, Legion Hall, 8.

Boston Ethical Society: Discussion meeting; subject: "Mastering Our Mental Behaviours," led by Dr. E. Stanley Abbot; Room 1006, 6 Beacon Street, 7:45.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Glee Club rehearsal, direction Edgar J. Smith, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

Y. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Dancing class, auditorium, 7:30.

National Civic Federation, Legislative Committee supper meeting; discussion of five state bills; ballroom, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6.

Newton Board, Real Estate Exchange: Dinner, Woodland Golf Club, West Newton, 6.

Steinert Hall: Lecture, "The Last of the Fantastics," by George Russell (Æ), Irish poet and economist; auspices Women's City Club of Boston, 7:45.

Lowell Institute: Third in lecture series on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; "The Political Side of the Problem: The State; the Communist Party: the Soviet Government, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Back Bay Association: Dinner meeting, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Cambridge Club: Dinner meeting; address, "The Present Situation in Italy," by Prof. George La Piana; Commander Hotel, 6.

Temple Israel Brotherhood: Address, "My Ideas on Communism," by Princess Alexandra Kropotkin, Temple Israel, 8.

West End House Forum: Address, "Administration of the Criminal Law," by Thomas C. O'Brien; Blossom Street, 8:15.

Field and Forest Club: Dinner meeting, with illustrated address, by M. E. Drake; 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Boston Numismatic Society: Dinner meeting; election of officers; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6:30.

St. Andrew's Hall, Trinity Church: Address, "The Turnpike and the Trail, Coolidge and Borah, Safety and Discovery," by Robert M. Washburn; 8.

Music

Emmanuel Church—The Bach Cantata Club, 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Marjorie Church, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.

Tremont—"A Month in the Country," 8:15.

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.

Repertory—"Dich Hab' Ich Geliebt" (film), 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Mechanics Building: Boston Auto Show, 10 to 10, through Jan. 24.

Chromatic Club: Meeting; Miss Dorothy George, mezzo soprano, and Heinrich Gebhard, pianist; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Sisterhood, Temple Israel: Meeting; speaker, Prof. Leo Wiener; auditorium, Longwood Avenue, 2.

Newtonville Woman's Club: Meeting; subject: "Problems of Families Who Have Joint Accounts of from $3000 to $10,000," by Mrs. Albert S. Hutchinson, and Earl O. Manning; Central Congregational Church, 2:30.

Women's Auxiliary, S. P. C. A.: "Guest Day," with Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman, speaker; Miss May Herrick, singer; Miss Dorothy Stallworth, accompanist; refreshments served; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting; address, "The Conscience of Europe," by Dr. R. M. Bartlett, minister, Congregational Church, Norwood; Miss Marguerite Munsterberg, speaker on research work at Boston Public Library; Miss Doris Peel, authoress, speaker; Sally Mederis, Hotel Statler, 2:30.

Massachusetts Chapter, American War Mothers: Meeting and luncheon, followed by bridge and whist; begins, 11; Food Craft Shop, 234 Boylston Street.

Boston Browning Society: Piano recital, by Miss Laura H. Porter; Hotel Vendome, 3.

Boston Home Information Center: Lecture, "Healthy and Attractive Meals," by Miss Reena R. Hasker; 87 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Junior League: Lecture, "The Assimilation of the Foreign-Born into American Life," by Mrs. Eva W. White; Junior League Rooms, 10:45; survey trip to several neighborhoods for study, afternoon.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 4.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting; speaker, Whiting Williams, on "What's On Workless Worker's Mind?"; Boston City Club, 12:15.

Boston Society, Old State House: Annual meeting; paper, "Boston in the Sixteen Thirties," read by Walter K. Watkins, director, society; Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Daughters of Colonial Wars, Inc.: Address, "The Huguenots of New England," by George A. Moriarty, F. S. A.; Hotel Vendome, 2.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Address, "History in the Making," by Mrs. Grace M. Poole; Loring-Greenough House.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, Boston Society of Architects, through Jan. 25; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean P. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century. Mediterranean embroideries; through Jan. 31.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Children's Art Center, 36 Bulland Street—Water colors by Harold Gaze and foreign dolls dressed in native costume, lent by the Junior Red Cross.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31. Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by André Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by John Sharman. Through Jan. 24.

Copley Gallery, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings, drawings and sketches by Alexander R. James. Through Jan. 21.

Boston Art Club, 130 Newbury Street—Oil paintings by contemporary Americans. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 128 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Through Jan. 24. Paintings of the South Sea Islands by Omer Lassonde. Through Jan. 27.

Junior League Art Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Decorative water colors by Suzanne Miller. Through Jan. 29.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Chalk portraits by Frederick A. Pyne; pencil drawings by N. Svendgard. Through Jan. 31.

Lauzon and Hubbard Gallery, 314 Boylston Street—Work of students at the International Art Center of the Roerich Museum, New York. Through Jan. 29.

Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy Street—Soviet Republic posters. Through Jan. 26.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors of France by Louis Chervin. Through Jan. 31. Old flower prints.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Japanese paintings and prints.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Early aquatints in color and black and white. Through Jan. 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and engravings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier & Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Scharvee Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

FRANKLIN SOCIETY ELECTS

The 107th annual meeting of the Franklin Typographical Society was held in Franklin Hall, Odd Fellows Building, Saturday night, when the following officers were elected: Leonard Raymond, president; Laurence C. Donovan, vice-president; Earle W. Dadmun, secretary; William J. Thomas, collector; Charles H. Phinney, treasurer. The report of the treasurer showed an expenditure for the year of $6435.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Canadian National Railways gross in the second week of January totaled $3,063,826, a decrease of $600,455. From Jan. 1 to Jan. 14 gross was $6,828,516, a decrease of $1,512,068.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow probably turning to rain this afternoon or tonight; Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong east winds shifting to west and diminishing late tonight; minimum temperature tonight will be near 32.

Maine: Snow tonight and probably in the east and north portions Tuesday morning; fair in southwest portion Tuesday; slowly rising temperature tonight.

New Hampshire: Snow tonight and probably in northern portion Tuesday morning; fair in southern portion Tuesday; slowly rising temperature tonight.

Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Tuesday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight; colder Tuesday night.

Massachusetts: Snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior this afternoon, probably ending tonight; Tuesday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow or rain this afternoon followed by generally fair tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, North of Sandy Hook: Easterly gale, shifting to westerly and diminishing over southern portions tonight and over northern portions by Tuesday morning; overcast thick weather with rain in southern portions, ending early tonight; snow or rain over northern portions, ending Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in Middle Atlantic States Monday, ending Monday night; rain or snow in North Atlantic States Monday, probably ending Tuesday; generally fair thereafter except rain over south and snow or rain over north portion about Friday; temperature above normal, except colder with temperature about normal middle of week and again at end.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 19	Max. Jan. 18		8 a.m. Jan. 19	Max. Jan. 18
Albany	22	36	Memphis	34	44
Atlantic City	44	44	Miami	70	76
Boston	32	42	Montreal	6	..
Buffalo	36	36	Nantucket	36	42
Calgary	18	..	New Orleans	48	50
Charleston	52	54	New York	36	44
Chicago	32	38	Philadelphia	42	44
Denver	20	32	Pittsburgh	42	46
Des Moines	16	32	Portland, Me.	20	40
Eastport	20	34	Portland, Ore.	38	46
Galveston	46	52	San Francisco	46	58
Hatteras	54	62	St. Louis	32	48
Helena	20	34	St. Paul	30	30
Jacksonville	60	68	Seattle	34	48
Kansas City	34	40	Tampa	64	68
Los Angeles	50	70	Washington	38	46

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 0:11 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:11 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

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"DICH HAB' ICH GELIEBT"
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Tickets now on sale at Box Office
9 to 5:30 Prices $2.00 to $7.00

BRITISH PLEDGE GIVEN TO INDIA BY MacDONALD

(Continued from Page 1)

or implicit in every free constitution. There were guarantees for performance of undertakings entered into by the British Government on India's behalf. These included questions of finance and existing Indian services. These were necessary because if there was any doubt about India's shouldering these obligations and responsibilities, its moral status would be deteriorated.

Another section concerned external affairs where mainly, owing to India's history, time was required for the change. Yet another had to do with minorities. Here safeguards had to be provided only to meet the possibility that Indians would not come to settlement among themselves.

Provision for States

Regarding the Indian states, the connection of these entities with the federation would remain subject to a basic understanding that in regard to all matters not ceded by them to the federation their relations would be with the British Crown acting through the Viceroy. With the legislature under federal arrangement, the British Government would be prepared to recognize the responsibility of the executive to the legislature.

Defense and external affairs would, under existing conditions, be reserved to the Governor-General, who would also be endowed with necessary powers to maintain in emergency the tranquillity of the state and the constitutional rights of minorities.

Transfer of financial responsibility would be subject to such conditions as would insure fulfillment of obligations and maintenance of the financial credit and stability of India. Subject to these reservations, the Indian Government would have full financial responsibility for methods of raising revenue and for controlling expenditures upon nonreserved services.

The provinces would be under fully responsible governments. The ministry in each case would be taken from the legislature and would be jointly responsible to it.

Separate Voting Retained

The final day of the conference was a busy one. Proceedings started with passage of the report of the minorities subcommittee. This discusses the demands made by Moslems and other minorities, including the depressed classes.

The report lays down two important propositions. One is to the effect that separate electorates with all their drawbacks and difficulties will have to be retained as the basis of electoral arrangements under the new constitution, unless and until agreements for adoption of a common electoral register can be reached by mutual negotiations among the various communities. This means that the Moslems, in particular, would not be required to change the existing system otherwise than with their own free will.

The second concerns white merchants doing business in India. It lays down the fundamental that there shall be "no discrimination between the rights of British mercantile firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian-born subjects," also that this shall be ensured by means of "an appropriate convention on reciprocity."

Court Rights Maintained

The report also declares that "the existing rights of the European community in India in regard to criminal trials should be maintained." Chief of these rights is that any European can claim to have any criminal charge against him heard in one or more of the important courts.

After this business had been concluded the conference resolved itself into plenary session to wind up the proceedings and two resolutions were passed unanimously. The first was a loyal address to the King, thanking him for the interest he has taken in the proceedings. The second was a motion declaring that the subcommittees' reports are provisional though they, together with the recorded notes attached to them, "afford, in the opinion of the conference, material of the highest value for use in framing a constitution for India, embodying as they do a substantial measure of agreement on the main ground plan and many helpful indications of points of detail to be further pursued."

The motion concludes: "The conference feels that arrangements should be made to pursue without interruption the work upon which it has been engaged, including provision in the constitution of adequate safeguards for Moslems, depressed classes, Sikhs and all other important minorities." The last clause was inserted at the last moment to meet objections raised by representatives of the communities concerned who felt themselves unable to subscribe to the wording of the one proposed first, which did not contain any special reference to their claims.

Party Positions Defined

Two important speeches were made in the plenary session. One was by Lord Peel who, speaking for the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, definitely committed himself to support the proposed new constitution for India, subject only to certain reservations. The other was by Lord Reading who confirmed a statement of similar nature which he made at an earlier stage in the proceedings on behalf of the Liberals.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

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Baby Week
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Good Food and Good Service
Our conveniently located restaurants in Lowell, where you get Good Food and Good Service—not once in a while, but ALL THE WHILE—make it unnecessary for you to experiment elsewhere. But—be sure it's a Waldorf.
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

EUROPE PROVES TESTING GROUND IN MOTOR FIELD

Most Improvements Seen at Boston Show Had Origin Abroad

For years Europe has been the experimental ground for the automotive world. Everything new has been thoroughly tested, both in the factory and in actual competition on the road. Over mountains, hills, meadow lands, rocks and the smoothest highways, cars of all sizes have proven the efficiency of some new idea. Nothing has been left to chance.

In 1920, European manufacturers began to take the designing of motor vehicles seriously. In Italy, Fiat built a testing ground on the roof of the Turin factory. Here came into use the famous superchargers which carried Fiats to glory all over the world. Many Grand Prix events came to Fiat drivers, because the supercharger added many miles to the speed records.

France went in for design. The models of famous old coachmaking firms are being reflected in the 1931 American cars. The cabriolet, the limousine, the coupe de ville and many other modish bodies found their way to the United States and were adopted by American manufacturers in semi-custom automobiles. It took seven or eight years for the French designs to be recognized as selling factors on this side of the water.

England was experimenting with the four-speed gearbox, which is now prevalent in 1931 American cars. It took nine years to prove that this method of transmission was practical. They now are working on a six-speed idea, which will be seen on our 1932 vehicles.

On account of taxes many English manufacturers built a baby car with a 5-7 horsepower engine. They were capable of developing up to 60 miles an hour. Last year the Baby Austin came over here, followed by the French car, the Mathis. It now seems as though we might have a few more following in their wake.

Europe Uses Many Cylinders

Multi-cylindered engines have been used in England and on the Continent for many years. As an experiment, Hispano-Suiza sent a custom model car to Sicily, powered with a special twin-eight engine, capable of developing 200 miles an hour. The roads in Sicily are very nearly the worst in the world, and this powerful engine just naturally shook the body all to pieces. Since that time automotive engineers have strengthened the bodies and lightened their multi-cylindered engines.

Sunbeam six years ago sent a car to the Grand Prix in France powered with a baby twin-six engine. This little power plant was small enough to be used in a very small racing unit. Eight-in-line, twin-sixes, twin-eights, twin-twelves and straight twelves have been tried out at various times and places over there. The ultimate was reached with a small power box, designed by Constantinesto, who converted torque into power, by driving off the front wheel. His experiments were successful, but as yet American automotive designers are not ready to use torque convertors.

Michelin and Dunlop came out with balloon tires 10 years ago. American tire manufacturers would not accept them until the acid test of time was applied. Now practically every car made in this country is equipped with balloons. With 4,000,000 new cars coming into the picture in the United States during 1931, no chances can be taken. Europe can more easily make the experiments.

Four-Wheel Brakes Popular

Four-wheel brakes had to prove themselves thoroughly all over Europe before exciting favorable comment in the United States. England, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany and Spain used them as standard equipment, long before our automotive engineers would even consider them. About every car at the Boston Show is using four-wheel brakes at the insistence of 26,000,000 American motorists.

Fabric tops by Weymann, the English coachmaker, have been used in England since 1920. Stutz brought this style over, and the industry adopted it en masse. Because fabric tops are not really intended for the roughest kind of use, they have been relegated to the custom body class.

The free wheeling idea, introduced over here by Studebaker, has been under observation in England since 1921. With four and six speed gearboxes, it was necessary to employ an idler, which could rest the motor plant on easy stretches of highway. Again, independent springing can be traced back through France, Italy and Germany. England had some cars under way, but the Continental makers took this more seriously.

Renault, the French manufacturer, designed a six-wheel car to traverse the Sahara Desert. It was such a success that a regular bus route is now in operation.

When at the Boston Show look at the six-wheeled model, which is a direct offspring of the Sahara car. The dummy radiator, from Germany, the Diesel engine for airplanes, power boats and automobiles, finally worked out by German engineers, the combination wire wheel and disc covers and the sunshine top, are a few of the automobile improvements for which we can thank our European automotive engineers.

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PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES

Also AM-P-LAR, our latest sandwich.

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A KEEN OBSERVER has said that a woman is as young as her smile. And how greatly that smile depends upon glistening white teeth!

Squibb Dental Cream cleans beautifully—and without grit or astringent or anything which might injure. Begin using it morning and night and notice how soon your teeth sparkle . . . how clean and refreshed your mouth feels . . . how much freer from even tiny troubles your teeth and gums keep.

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

What Beauty Comes From Out a Dull and Leaden Sky

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Scenes Taken Christmas Day, 1930, at Chestnut Hill, Brookline, Mass., Following Heavy Fall of Snow Upon Which the Sun Danced and Glistened Under an Azure Sky Like Diamond Dust Strewn in Lavish Clouds by Giant Hands.

"Come, see the north-wind's masonry,
Out of an unseen quarry evermore
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer
Curves his white bastions with projected roof
Round every windward stake, or tree, or door,
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion."

—EMERSON, *"The Snow-Storm."*

Princess Finds Communism Losing

Taking as her subject "The Curse of Communism," Princess Alexandra Kropotkin declared at the Old South Forum yesterday that she believed Communism was disintegrating from within. The reforms of the Kerensky Government in 1917, the Princess stated, will, 100 years from now, be considered superior to those of the Soviet Government.

The Russian Communists wish to produce wealth only to strengthen the world Communism movement, according to the Princess.

"The sum of $110,000,000 a year," she explained, "is spent to spread the Third Internationale abroad, and 14 residents in various parts of the world, engaged in reporting to Moscow what is going on under their observation, spend annually from $5000 to $35,000 each. Every sale of Russian timber adds 50 per cent of the net profit to a fund to send revolutionary propaganda into other countries."

NOISE PICTURES FIND BOSTON QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19—Boston is the quietest city he has visited since he began the study of city noises, Dr. William Braid White, chairman of the Chicago noise commission, said in an interview here on Jan. 16. Dr. White is director of the acoustical laboratories of the American Steel & Wire Company.

With his oscilligraph, a complicated electrical device which photographs noises, Dr. White is obtaining graphs of noise intensity of various sounds, ranging from the chatter of pedestrians to the heavy rumbling of trolley cars. The device photographs the sound waves and makes it possible to measure the relative qualities of sound mathematically and mechanically.

The waves are transmitted through a delicate microphone and visually reproduced on rotating mirrors which show up the slightest variations in volume and quality of the noise.

ZEAL IN ROAD SAFETY CAMPAIGNS IS URGED

Still greater zeal in carrying on highway safety campaigns in home and school was urged by George A. Parker, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in announcing an increase in the number of children involved in fatal automobile accidents in Massachusetts last week.

A total of 16 fatalities were recorded, three less than the preceeding week and the same number as in the corresponding week a year ago, Captain Parker said. He pointed out that in one case the collision was due to one operator failing to stop at a "Thorugh Route" sign. There were 356 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended, 83 of them for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor. In the courts of the State, 51 persons were convicted for operating while under the influence of liquor, 174 less than in the week before.

Here's Last Word in Home Economics

Bostonians have a new scheme for economy.

Two young persons in an automobile—and it was not a cheap car—pulled up along the curb near the Cadet Armory, the other day, hauled out a newspaper and went to reading.

Column after column they scanned until they came to the page of amusements. Theaters and locations, shows and movies, prices and cash on hand they discussed but came to no conclusions.

Finally, when the task seemed hopeless and they were about to move on, the young woman spoke up.

"Don't let's spend money on the movies or a regular show. They last only a couple of hours. We won't have any place to go then."

Her companion, a young man of about 20, probably her husband, looked out of the corners of his eyes and flopped the newspaper from the car window.

"All right," he agreed, "What d'ya want to do?"

"Let's," she replied, "go over to the Statler Hotel and read the list of events on the bulletin board. We'll find something, and," she confided, "it won't cost us a cent."

STUDENTS TO GET COURSES THEY WANT

Suggestions from students have led to the adoption of a policy of giving students exactly the courses they want and need at Boston University's School of Education. Dean Arthur H. Wilde, in making this statement, announced that 11 new courses have been added for the new term which begins Jan. 29.

Literature, elementary education, social studies, home economics and designing are among the subjects to be given at the school of education. Dr. Frank M. McMurray, well-known education authority, Dean Wilde said, will direct the class in "Elementary Education."

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"THE LONGEST GANGPLANK IN THE WORLD"
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SPEED—COMFORT—ATMOSPHERE—AND A CUISINE THAT IS A CONTINUAL DELIGHT even those who choose any of the cheerful "isle of France class" that constitute the French Line fleet.

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Yale Curriculum Changes Announced

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—Important changes in the college curriculum have been adopted by Yale University, to go into effect next year, Dean Clarence W. Mendell announced last night.

Chief among the changes are new requirements for degrees, the abolition of mid-year examinations, the inauguration of three reading periods during the academic year, and general changes in the method of instruction.

Emphasis on method and mastery of subject, rather than the acquisition of a certain number of credits, is the purpose of the changes, Dean Mendell announced. The changes tend to place the responsibility and initiative for a comprehensive education more directly upon the students, he said.

The new plan will tend automatically to eliminate from the college those who have not come primarily for an education, it was explained. A student is admitted to full standing in the university only after he has completed the entire work of his freshman year. A maximum limit of five courses is fixed, which may be reduced to four. Students whose work is unsatisfactory at midyear are warned, and those who at the close of the year fail in two subjects will be dropped from the college, the plan provides.

$50,000,000 Y.M.C.A. BUILDING PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED

Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and New York to Get Structures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 19—A $50,000,000 Y. M. C. A. building program, confined largely to the metropolitan areas of New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago, and to be extended over a period of five years, was announced here yesterday by David W. Teachout, of Cleveland, formerly president of the national council of the Y. M. C. A.

The building program, Mr. Teachout said, will, when completed, bring the total value of Y. M. C. A. property in the United States to more than $300,000,000.

Heading the construction work, he said, will be five new buildings for New York, four for Cleveland and two for Chicago. Sites of these buildings have in the majority of instances, he said, been selected and work will begin within the year on one building in each city.

Expansion plans in Philadelphia, Mr. Teachout said, are as yet indefinite but at least one new building will be erected there during the five-year program.

Mr. Teachout also disclosed that approximately 10 per cent of the rooms in present Y. M. C. A. hotel buildings have been set aside for the occupancy of unemployed men.

"This is made possible," he said, "by loan funds the several associations have set up. Through the fund, a young man out of employment borrows $7 a week. This provides him with a comfortable room and one or two meals a day. The loan thus made serves to bolster up the moral courage of the borrower and he is free to seek work without worry over a place to sleep and something to eat.

"A record of such loans in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and other cities shows that better than 90 per cent of the young men so assisted pay back the loan advanced them just as soon as they obtain employment. And we are confident that eventually the remaining 10 per cent will do likewise."

NEW HAMPSHIRE BLIND GET BIBLES IN BRAILLE

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—Fourteen volumes of the Bible in Braille were distributed to the blind of New Hampshire during 1930, E. A. Dame, superintendent of the New Hampshire Bible Society, announced in his annual report today.

Bible circulation in New Hampshire during the past year, he said, totaled 10,137 copies of the Scriptures. He recommended opening agencies for selling Bibles in Braille for the use of the blind.

BREAD SOLD AT 5 CENTS

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP)—Mobile bakeries put bread on sale today at 5 cents a loaf. The loaf weighs 14 ounces as compared with 21-ounce loaves that have been selling for 10 cents.

TWO NEW RAILWAYS IN ESTONIA PROSPER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA, Latvia—Two new railways, Dorpat-Petschur and Raapla-Wiru, were built in Estonia during 1930. These bring the total value of Estonian railroads, including rails, buildings and rolling stock, to 115,300,000 Estonian crowns, or about $16,500,000.

The total volume of business over the railroads in 1930 amounted to 15,400,000 Estonian crowns or about $2,200,000, with a profit of 2,700,000 Estonian crowns or about $400,000, representing an interest of 2.4 per cent on the capital. Latest statistics show that the Government State Railways own 1128.5 kilometers, or about 705 miles, of broad gauge railroads, and 762 kilometers, or about 451 miles, of narrow gauge. Of the total only 1250 kilometers, or about 781 miles, are in use at present. This represents 9 kilometers more than used in 1929.

Mexico to Promote Development of Art

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—A campaign to foster the development of art within the republic has been announced by the Fine Arts Branch of the Department of Public Education.

The basic idea of the movement, which will embrace all educational institutions including rural school, kindergartens, and technical training school, is to cultivate a form of artistic expression truly Mexican and modern. All forms of art, sculpture, painting, dancing, dramatics, and music, will be encouraged in the effort to discover and stimulate creative ability.

All artists in the republic will be invited to coöperate with the educational leaders in promoting the development of national artistic expression. The Department of Fine Arts includes in its program the preservation of Mexican music and dancing.

A solution to winter

THE beauty and relaxation of the sea . . . the invigoration of a mid-winter vacation . . . only a few hours from business. Drop down to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall for a week-end or a week, or two weeks. Play squash or golf. Here you can relax completely . . . or enjoy any number of amusing sports and occupations . . . at a price amazingly reasonable. *Fall and winter rates in effect until February 10th.* Write for information.

American and European Plans

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LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

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SOME of our customers have already had *five thousand* sheets of notepaper stamped from one of these dies! They're what we give you, together with 60 sheets and 50 envelopes of

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The paper is of unusually fine quality . . . folded or single sheets . . . white, thick, velvety . . . the engraving is exquisitely done in our own factory. This is an amazing opportunity . . . so choose from these monograms—or come and see others!

Stamping in any color, except gold or silver. Envelopes not stamped.

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The two biggest hits of the season

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Our younger clientele has been wildly enthusiastic over this black chonga coat with the huge collar and cuffs of blue Canadian wolf which has the same flattering softness as blue fox. The more mature patrons of our Coat Salon have shown a marked preference for this other black coat. It is also of chonga and has a long square collar and deep cuffs of fine Russian caracul. Both are beautifully designed . . . well tailored . . . exquisitely lined and warmly interlined. To be succinct . . . they are exceptional values.

The Coat Salon . . . Third Floor

A. F. OF L. SEEKS WAY FROM LOW FEDERAL WAGES

Green Says Federation to Ask Legislation to That End

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Legislation to obtain relief from low wage rates which the executive council of the American Federation of Labor said were paid by certain contractors doing governmental work, will be sought in Congress, William Green, president of the federation, said yesterday after an executive session of the council.

Mr. Green said he had received an answer to the protest sent by the council to President Hoover against the payment of wage rates below those prevailing in various communities.

The answer by W. N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, said the President's statement of Dec. 23, relative to maintenance of prevailing rates on Government contracts, was prompted by complaints made as to rates paid on projects already under construction.

"Prior to the issuance of this public statement the President had personally instructed heads of departments and independent establishments concerned with construction projects to exert every effort under the law to have contractors maintain prevailing wage rates and working conditions," the answer said in part.

"The comptroller has ruled that under the present law the Government can make no conditional contracts. . . . This can only be accomplished through new legislation. Bills have been introduced in Congress along the lines suggested. These bills have met with strong legal objection, but the Secretary of Labor as well as the executives of other departments are cooperating to secure satisfactory legislation at this session which will overcome legal objections."

Mr. Green said the council did "not concur in the view expressed by the Comptroller, "because the law under which the contracts are awarded provides they shall go to the low and responsible bidder. He said the council interpreted "responsible bidder" to be the contractor who paid the prevailing wage.

PEACE GAINS AID EUROPE IN NEW CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

In France, which is linked with Poland, conservative elements have reasserted themselves. The Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania—was ready to take alarm at the suggestion of the restoration of a Hapsburg (Prince Otto, who has just come of age) to the Hungarian throne, on the ground that his accession would encourage those who work for a "revanche." Italy has developed aspirations which appear to range it against both Jugoslavia and France.

Thus even if we leave out of our reckoning the great enigma of Russia—and Russia cannot be long left out of the reckoning—it will be seen that there is political unrest in Europe; that the Continent has not obediently settled down at the behest of the peacemakers of 1919; and that more problems have been raised than have been solved. In the economic domain there is perplexity. Economic troubles naturally add to the overwhelming responsibilities of government and bring a menace of social disorder.

Yet it should be remembered that these and other considerations are not new. Economic troubles, the menace of social disorder, have been experienced by most of the European countries ever since the war in a more acute form than at present, but they have for the most part been overcome. It is possible that the cry for territorial changes is more insistent than before, but it was heard even at the signing of the treaties under duress. Nobody with the smallest knowledge of Europe, and a modicum of foresight, could possibly suppose that the decisions of Versailles would stand unchallenged.

Pessimists Just Catching Up

It is therefore not unfair to say that the pessimists are just catching up to 1919. They are beginning to realise that Europe's problems were not solved by the stroke of a pen, or of many pens. They are belated. They have no new material with which to compose their gloomy dissertations; they are merely repeating, 10 years after, what men who understood Europe, and possessed a little foresight, have always said.

There is nobody so pessimist as a belated pessimist; and we are now being deafened by the discoveries of those who have cultivated complacency for 10 years. The pessimist is often a disillusioned optimist.

The systematic optimists are perhaps more reasonable, for long study of international affairs teaches us that things rarely turn out as badly as might be expected. Moreover optimism is also among the "imponderables" which influence events. If men were not encouraged to persevere in the right path, there would be an end of progress. Who can say what part the general belief in the chancelleries of Europe that war was inevitable played in the precipitation of the war? The failure, before 1914, of the two Hague disarmament conferences was perhaps the fatal blow.

Besides, the optimists have a solid record of accomplishment since 1919. The establishment of the League of Nations may well be decisive from the European viewpoint. The Dawes plan, the admission of Germany to the League, the Locarno pacts, the Kellogg pact are definite stages in the amelioration of European conditions.

Big Achievements

In the past year a great deal has been done. Among the positive achievements are the acceptance of the Young plan for reparation payments, and the erection of the Bank for International Settlements, which may, hereafter, extend its scope of usefulness. In consequence, the Rhineland, which had been occupied by foreign troops, was evacuated, and although the immediate effect of this liberation of territory was held to be baneful, its ultimate profit in international relations can hardly be doubted. It was a necessary preliminary to the very possibility of a true policy of rapprochement.

Again, 1930 saw a genuine attempt in the limitation of armaments. The London naval accord directly concerns other than European countries, but from the European standpoint it is far from negligible that Great Britain and the United States and Japan have agreed on their shipbuilding programs. Even Italy and France, who differ on vital points, at least admit the need of a regulation of their programs on the lines of the accord.

Nor is this all. The preparatory commission of Geneva has at last drawn up the framework of a disarmament scheme. It is possible to criticize it severely, and, in my personal view, it should be criticized severely. But it is already something that there is a scheme to criticize, and that the overdue Disarmament Conference will now be held. It cannot, with the example of the pre-war Hague conferences before it, afford to fail.

The optimists are likewise entitled to point to the discussions on the proposal for a European Federation. Many and serious reservations are advisable, but the discussions denote a desire to organize international relations on firmer foundations. Possibly the idea of a European federation is a blind alley; but it is certain that men wish to substitute effective cooperation for the present haphazard arrangements. Indeed the agrarian countries of Europe—central and eastern—have made a beginning by uniting on a common platform, irrespective of their political antagonisms.

Recrudescence of Nationalism

All this and much more can be put to the credit of 1930, but it must also be acknowledged that there is a recrudescence of nationalism which largely obliterates the good impression. On the one hand is an undoubted discernment of the need of European collaboration, but on the other hand is a tendency to blame the neighbor for everything that is awry. There is a malaise that furnishes munitions to the pessimists. It is a world crisis. No country escapes. Rightly regarded, here is another proof of the world's solidarity; nations cannot live by themselves; they suffer when others suffer, and if they were wise they would tackle the great questions not from a national, but from an international angle.

The perpetual dispute between the pessimist and the optimist thus continues in Europe. The pessimist is wrong not to perceive that Europe is groping its way to better conceptions of the interdependence of its component nations; and however feebly, haltingly, contradictorily, it reaches out to a better organization, it does unmistakably advance. But the optimist, though a more sympathetic person, is wrong in so far as he does not realize the danger, from a human standpoint, of a catastrophic check, in so far as he thinks that eloquent speeches and a mystical belief in peace are sufficient.

The problems of Europe, at the beginning of 1931, are practical, and call for a proper appreciation of their terms, and an unremitting application of energy directed by sound sense as well as good will. Sometimes one is tempted to thing that optimism that outruns the facts, discourses that take no heed of difficulties, affirmations that do not correspond to realities, of which we have had more than enough, are harmful rather than helpful, in that they produce disillusionment, and slacken and misdirect efforts.

The task is not to convince men in Europe of the advantages of peaceful coöperation; of that they are already convinced. The task is to show them the way, to teach them to recognize without discouragement the difficulties, to help them clearsightedly to overcome the obstacles; and to this practical and essential task too little attention has hitherto been paid.

Unity Move Would Halt These Opposing Camps

Map Shows How the Nations for and Against Revision of the Peace Treaties Appear for the Moment to Be Ranging Themselves Into Distinct Groups. Blackened Sections Indicate Territory Lost by Germany After the War, Which Still Provides Cause for Friction.

AVIATION HEADS OF WORLD SEEK SAFETY IN AIR

Two Weeks' Meeting in Paris First of Kind to Advance Popular Flight

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The First International Air Safety Congress (Premier Congrès International de la Sécurité Aérienne), devoted two full weeks to considering the best ways in which the nations can unite to make flying safe the world over. A second congress is being planned for 1932, to be held at a place not yet decided:

In addition to hearing a large number of technical papers prepared by experts, members of the congress were enabled to see numerous safety devices in actual operation. Juan de la Cierva, the Spanish inventor, exhibited his autogiro in a series of short flights. Other devices demonstrated before the congress were the "girouette," or stabilising "weathercock" invented by the French engineer Louis Constantin, the Handley Page slotted-wing airplane, the Clerget heavy oil motor, and parachutes manufactured by the American firm of Wolschier and other houses. Albert Gonnet, French manufacturer, exhibited a "spiroblоc" gauge; Arnould de Grey, French engineer, displayed a heavy oil motor; Jacques Gerin, French engineer, demonstrated a variable surface wing; R. J. Castendyk displayed a neon searchlight made by the Dutch house of Philips, and other devices were demonstrated by the Morane, Saulnier Airplane Company, René Caudron, the Farman Company, the Potez Company, Henri Claudel, E. Mauve and the Tricau Parachute Company.

Many aviation celebrities from various parts of the world attended sessions of the congress, including Claude Dornier, the German constructor, Handley Page, Professor Junkers, the French automotive engineers Panhard and Peugeot and Dr. Hugo Eckener. Delegates from 28 nations participated, and 12 technical committees prepared resolutions which were adopted under the chairmanship of Rodolphe Soreau, former president of the Society of Civil Engineers of France, president of the National Aeronautic Federation and honorary president of the aviation committee of the Aero-Club of France, who acted as president of the technical committee of the congress.

The commissioner-general was M. Henri Brunat, chief of the central service for aerial safety of the French Air Ministry. The proceedings and resolutions of the congress are to be published in five volumes. One of the sessions was presided over by Louis Breguet, builder of the "9".

The congress recommended that a fund be raised which would enable an annual prize or prises to be granted to those whose inventions or discoveries shall be recognized as most useful to the cause of aerial safety.

While condemning "indiscriminate publicity being given to airplane accidents," the congress recommended that each country should publish an official "resumé of statistics concerning accidents and their causes," to be used as a means of indicating the decreased risks of air travel and encouraging the public to make use of this form of transport.

Resolutions were adopted recommending standardization of metallic alloys for airplane construction and international coöperation in standardizing welding processes and methods for preventing corrosion.

It was also recommended that producers in various countries unite in providing heavy oils of standard specifications for use in the new heavy oil motors. Similar recommendations were made with regard to the lighting of airways and landing fields, direction of airplanes by radio, distribution of meteorological information, and signaling in all its aspects. Training by the method of double-control as contrasted with the direct method was recommended by the congress.

One of the sessions of the congress was presided over by M. Paul Painlevé, member of the Academy of Sciences, who has recently become Minister for Air in the Steeg Cabinet as successor of Laurent Eynac, Air Minister in the Tardieu Government.

Where the second conference is to be held will depend upon which foreign country takes the initiative in offering its hospitality. The next congress, it is said, will have a more restricted program than did the first, and devote its attention more exclusively to detailed developments in the interest of safety.

RECESSION END SEEN BY REAL ESTATE MAN

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13 (AP)—Leonard P. Reame of Detroit, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said here today, "This nation-wide depression is over and prosperity has started its march homeward."

Mr. Reame spent several hours in Atlanta while en route to St. Petersburg, Fla., for the mid-winter convention of the national real estate group.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Laurence Fountain, Boston, Mass.
William Gaidys, Waverley, Mass.
Robert Johansen, Boston, Mass.
Fannie Watkins, Cambridge, Mass.
Lois Spriggs, Cambridge, Mass.
Maybelle Carter, Cambridge, Mass.
Florence Roose, Cambridge, Mass.
Mae Bussells, Cambridge, Mass.
Amy J. Winn, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet B. Pierce, New York City

North Carolina Man Uses Moss and Cotton for His Landscapes

Hornets' Nests and Bark Also Go Into Pictures of Scenes in the Blue Ridge Mountains, With Great Fidelity to Original

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIGHLANDS, N. C.—New uses of cotton tabulated by the Cotton Textile Institute will doubtless not inolude in the myriad ways in which this fiber has been used, the transforming of its snowy substance into an illusion of fleecy white clouds, blue skies, and the rush of mountain brooks.

Yet this is just what J. Jay Smith, one of the oldest residents of Highlands has done, cotton being one of the elements he uses in a new medium of his own origination, through which he has been able to portray the beauty of the North Carolina hills in pictures which at first glance give the effect of an oil painting but which upon closer inspection, seem to have more depth.

Mosses, ferns, bark and even bits of hornets' nests are used in addition to the cotton and all of these are woven together in a carefully worked out design reproducing scenes of the Blue Ridge of western North Carolina. So realistic are these landscapes that one seems to be looking through a window upon some actual scene in the heart of the mountains. A little blue dye turns cotton into blue skies and darker dye transforms it into shadowed rocks and gives the illusion of the play of light and shadow on running water. Except for the sky and darkened effect of the rocks and water in shadow, all color effect is produced by the use of nature's own material taken from the hillside—green moss and ferns being used for foliage and trees.

"I have always had a longing to paint, but I never had the money or the time to study," Mr. Smith said when questioned as to what had led him to the making of these pictures. "I was always a lover of nature and a close observer. This desire to paint and seeing so many beautiful mosses in the woods gave me the idea of using mosses for making pictures."

Minnie J. Burlingame is Mr. Smith's co-worker and business partner. Together they experimented with his idea and last year put on the market their products, in their little store here in the settlement of Highlands 4000 feet above the sea level whence they have been carried to many different parts of the country.

"My first attempt in 1929 was not very successful but after making my third picture I felt it could be done," Mr. Smith continued. "We find this fascinating as well as profitable work. I have lately been copying some of the summer homes here using hornets nests, bits of bark and grasses for the house. We use only thoroughly dried mosses so we know they won't change color or dry up after a time."

Mr. Smith has for years done some beautiful work in carving such articles as floor lamps, serving trays, desk sets, nut bowls and vases from the native woods with which he loves to work, and the grain of which he brings out in the most effective way, using the laurel, the birch, the wild cherry, the poplar burls and other native trees.

Mr. Smith once said that he knew if he brought the price of one hand-carved wooden vase down from $50, it would probably sell, and what he was afraid of was that somebody would buy it and he just could not bear to give it up.

REDUCTION IN GERMAN TRADE

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Trade figures announced today listed total German imports in 1930 at 10,393,000,000 marks and exports at 12,035,000,000 marks, compared with 13,446,000,000 and 13,482,000,000 marks in 1929. A mark is now worth slightly less than 24 cents.

IVY CORSET "It Clings" Mid-Winter Clearance Sale
on dainty little discontinued models. We are continuing our 10% discount during month of January for the convenience of our customers.
IVY CORSET SHOP
13th St. at G, Washington, D.C.

SLIP COVERS MADE TO ORDER
Substantial savings are available now on made to order slip covers. Give us your order now and we'll have them ready for future delivery. Unusual fabrics to choose from.
Advice and estimates involve no obligation.
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Moderate Prices
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For Men and Women
Special attention paid to each individual foot. We employ only expert Shoe fitters.
Wolf's Walk-Over Shop
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A Business Stocking by Gold Stripe $1.50
Service sheer for durability—yet good looking enough for the most particular business woman. If you are looking for a stocking with the maximum of wear and a goodly per cent of beauty, ask for Gold Stripe #847.
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Sundays and Holidays Continuous, 12:30 to 7:30
Just a few steps from the White House. Guest Room available.
The Allies Inn
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Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over $8,000,000
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Dairy Products Of Superior Quality—
For more than thirty years this has been our constant objective, and we gratefully acknowledge your ever increasing patronage.
Chestnut Farms Dairy
Selected as the WORLD'S MODEL DAIRY PLANT and Score 100% by the District of Columbia Health Department.
Phone Potomac 4000 for Service

A charge account is a great convenience. Why not avail yourself of this privilege now? Also inquire about our convenient Budget Service Plan.
SEE CREDIT DEPARTMENT, FIFTH FLOOR
The PALAIS ROYAL
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COLUMBIA RD. AT 18 ST.
OPPOSITE AMBASSADOR
Columbia 5042
4-Course Dinner
Every Evening, 5-7:30
75c
Breakfast (Self Service) 7:30 to 9:30
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Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 7:30, $1.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Wedding Rings for Modern Brides
Our own exclusive creations. An exquisite band of iridium platinum, richly encrusted with fine white cut diamonds.
$55 $85 $150
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Jewelers Since 1875

17th Cafeteria Inc
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724 17th Street N. W.
HOME COOKING
One block west of The White House
BREAKFAST 7:30-11:45
LUNCHEON (50c) .. 11:45- 2:00
DINNER (65c) 4:30- 7:30
ALSO A LA CARTE

JANUARY FUR SALE
An event that fits into the present spirit of "buy now" because 1930-31 prices have hit "new lows" in the market of fine furs—but still further reductions are offered in this event—one-third to one-half off the marked prices of every fur coat and scarf. An unconditional service warranty and an unqualified guarantee of fur value accompanies every fur sold. We invite your inspection and comparison. THE SALE STARTS MONDAY, DECEMBER 29TH.
Members Master Furriers Guild
Shaffer Fur Co.
1212 "G" STREET N. W.
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During the Month of January
HARVARD Sheets Reduced
63x99 inches 98c 81x99 inches $1.15
72x99 inches $1.05 81x108 inches $1.35
Cases, 25c each
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Semi-Annual Sale of Suits and Overcoats
$29 $39 $49 $59
Suits and overcoats that are regularly $35 to $75. Plain blue suits are included in the $29 and $39 groups. All are P-B standard quality and exceptional values at these reduced prices.
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SUNDAY HOURS 12:30 to 3
$1.00
WEEK DAYS, 5:00 to 7:30 P. M.
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Telephone Columbia 7941

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Enlarged and Improved Only CAFETERIA Service
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HALF-YEARLY SALE
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At the Lowest Prices in Our History
Famous Karastan Rugs
Average Size 9x12 Feet $132.50
These are the finest American-made Oriental rugs, with the many lovely colorings, the deep pile and the years of service usually found only in the best rugs from the East. Included in this collection are trial rugs, manufacturer's floor samples and discontinued patterns.
RUGS, FIFTH FLOOR

Avignone Freres
1777 COLUMBIA ROAD
At Eighteenth Street
CATERERS—CONFECTIONERS
Delicious Ice Creams and Fancy Ices Pastries and Candies
Mezzanine Restaurant
Unexcelled Service Table d'Hote or A la Carte
Luncheon, 12 to 2:30 P. M.
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HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Ten Minutes South of Highway Bridge on Mt. Vernon Road, Arlington Ridge, Va. Upper Road between Washington and Alexandria.
District 7820 or Clarendon 481
OPEN FIRES
Open Every Day Including Sunday 12 Noon to 8 P. M.

THE HECHT COMPANY
Greatest January Furniture Sale
Savings of 1/4 to 1/2 . . . !
• • • $25,000 worth of magnificent occasional living room pieces—$40,000 worth of fine living room suites, dining room suites and bedroom suites—$20,000 worth of chairs, tables, desks and miscellaneous pieces of every description—purchased from quality manufacturers eager to do business.
• • • 1930 was a banner year but we have made it our business to prepare such outstanding furniture values for January, 1931, that we expect this year to break all records.
• • • Every piece of furniture is new—every piece of furniture is desirable—every piece has been purchased at today's cost and value and priced accordingly. We invite you to come in, compare, see for yourself, browse around to your heart's content, and we know you will want to buy.
Buy on the Budget Plan
A down payment—and the balance monthly
THE HECHT COMPANY
National 5100 F Street at Seventh
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRITISH AWAIT SOUND FINANCE IN AUSTRALIA

Bankers Ready to Assist When Economy Program Is Carried Out

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 19—The sturdy fight which is being put up by J. H. Scullin, Labor Prime Minister of Australia, against financial heretics in the ranks of his own party is being watched with sympathy, even with a growing sense of confidence by orthodox financiers here despite the rapid weakening of Australian exchange. This has now fallen to a fresh low level of £125 to £100.

It is recognized, however, that the crucial test between Mr. Scullin and the extremists is yet to come, since both wings of the Labor Party are holding their fire until after the Parke by-election Jan. 31.

Indeed when Mr. Scullin made a speech against inflation Jan. 15 in support of a Labor candidate he was followed immediately by another member of the Cabinet, J. A. Beasley, Assistant Minister of Industry, who from the same platform contradicted much of what his chief had just said.

Joint Program Ignored

And though the Federal Loan Council chosen to put Australia's financial house in order in line with the recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer, British expert, has drawn up a carefully thought out scheme of retrenchment, Mr. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, has refused to carry out the joint program.

In fact, Mr. Lang has been busy inflating locally by means of short-term borrowing which he is now unable to repay unless helped by the loan council whose advice he flouted.

In such circumstances it is clear there must be not merely a negative policy of no inflation but a positive plan to repair the breach in a program loyally accepted by the country as a whole. It is believed that Mr. Scullin evolved such a plan during his recent visit to London but is waiting until after the by-election to explain it first to his own party and then to the country.

There can be no question that the British money market will come to the help of Australia as soon as it is convinced that a sound policy will be followed. This, in the opinion of observers here, involves not only drawing in horns as regards new loans—the fact that Australia, both states and Commonwealth, have heavily overborrowed in the past is generally admitted — but also a constructive scheme of retrenchment and reform supported by public opinion irrespective of party.

Wages and Living Raised

The Niemeyer report pointed out that Australian productivity increased only 1 per cent between 1911 and 1928—a rate much below that of most other nations whose products compete with those of Australia. Yet in the same period wages soared to double the 1911 figure and the standard of living soared likewise.

Moreover Australia, Sir Otto said, has tried to put off the day of reckoning by emergency tariffs and rationed exchange which seriously handicapped the primary producer.

It is the opinion of many observers here that if the scheme drawn up by the loan council to meet the situation had been put into force immediately Australia would already be on the high road to recovery.

That there is plenty of good will for reform in Australia itself is indicated by the response to the conversion loan recently issued when approximately £2,000,000 more than the £28,000,000 needed was actually subscribed. It can he said, therefore, that though the situation remains anxious it is not regarded as in any way beyond repair, and that England is only awaiting the right moment to come in and help.

HOOVER ENLISTS AIDES TO RAISE RED CROSS FUND

(Continued from Page 1)

has consented to act as honorary chairman. Knowing your public spirit, I am most desirous that you should be a member of this committee. We are faced with a national emergency.

"Those in need in our larger cities are being and will be provided for through the generosity and self-reliance of the citizens of those communities. The people, however, in the drought-stricken areas in 21 states are not in a position adequately to help themselves and must look to their fellow-citizens for temporary assistance.

"The American way of meeting such a relief problem has been throgh voluntary effort and for many years this effort has been concentrated in the American Red Cross, created by the people themselves to act in just such emergencies. It has met its problem magnificently in times of war and of peace.

"It is essential that we should maintain sound American tradition and spirit of voluntary aid in such emergency and should not undermine that spirit which has made our Red Cross the outstanding guardian of our people in time of disaster."

Personnel of Committee

Outstanding men and women who have responded to the President's invitation to aid the Red Cross are:

Calvin Coolidge, honorary chairman.
John Barton Payne, chairman.
Alfred E. Smith, vice-chairman.
John W. Davis, vice-chairman.
Gen. John J. Pershing, vice-chairman.
Gen. Abel Davis, vice-chairman, Chicago.
William E. Boeing, Seattle, Wash.
William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert J. Case, New York.
Winthrop Murray Crane Jr., Dalton, Mass.
William H. Crocker, San Francisco, Calif.
George Howard Crosby, Duluth, Minn.
Harvey C. Couch, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Charles I. Denechaud, New Orleans, La.
Charles Donnelly, St. Paul, Minn.
George Eastman, Rochester, N. Y.
Howard W. Fenton, Chicago.
Herbert Fleishacker, San Francisco.
William Fortune, Indianapolis, Ind.
The Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Washington.
Mrs. James E. Friend, New Orleans.
Thomas H. Gates, Philadelphia.
William P. Gest, Philadelphia.
Walter S. Gifford, New York.
William Green, Washington.
Patrick Cardinal J. Hayes, New York.
Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Louisville, Ky.
Samuel Insull, Chicago.
A. Johnston, Cleveland, O.
Jesse H. Jones, Houston, Tex.
Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul, Minn.
Thomas W. Lamont, New York.
John L. Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind.
John G. Lonsdale, St. Louis, Mo.
Ernest W. Marland, Ponca City, Okla.
Samuel Mather, Cleveland, O.
Miss Gertrude McNally, Washington.
John B. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.
Frank Morrison, Washington.
Ralph T. O'Neil, Indianapolis.
Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Vt.
William Cooper Proctor, Cincinnati, O.
George F. Rand, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, New York.
Mrs. F. Louis Slade, New York.
Mrs. John F. Sippel, Washington.
Myron C. Taylor, New York.
Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago.
Albert Lee Trinkle, Roanoke, Va.
Felix M. Warburg, New York.
Daniel G. Wing, Boston.
Rabbi Stephen Samuel Wise, New York.
A. F. Whitney, Cleveland, O.
Dr. Mary Woolley, Mt. Holyoke, Mass.
Owen D. Young, New York.
Joseph Wayne Jr., Philadelphia.

Report of Relief Work

The following table indicates the extent of aid through reduced freight rates and assistance of the Red Cross:

State	Counties in State	Counties receiving reduced freight rates 10-4-30	Counties Receiving Red Cross Aid Seed	Food	Both
Arkansas	75	75	61	37	33
Kentucky	120	117	102	8	8
Louisiana	64	40	17		
Mississippi	82	73	30		
Oklahoma	77	60	9		
Texas	253	82	29		
Alabama	67	39			
Georgia	161	7			
Illinois	102	40			
Indiana	92	41			
Maryland	24	21			
Missouri	115	78			
Montana	56	28			
New Mexico	31	5			
North Carolina	100	8			
Ohio	88	60			
Pennsylvania	67	8			
Tennessee	95	79			
Virginia	100	100			
West Virginia	55	50			
Wyoming	24	5			
Total	1848	1016	238	45	41

Food Given to 500,000, Red Cross Units Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—A half million people are being fed—a half million dollars have come into the Red Cross treasury.

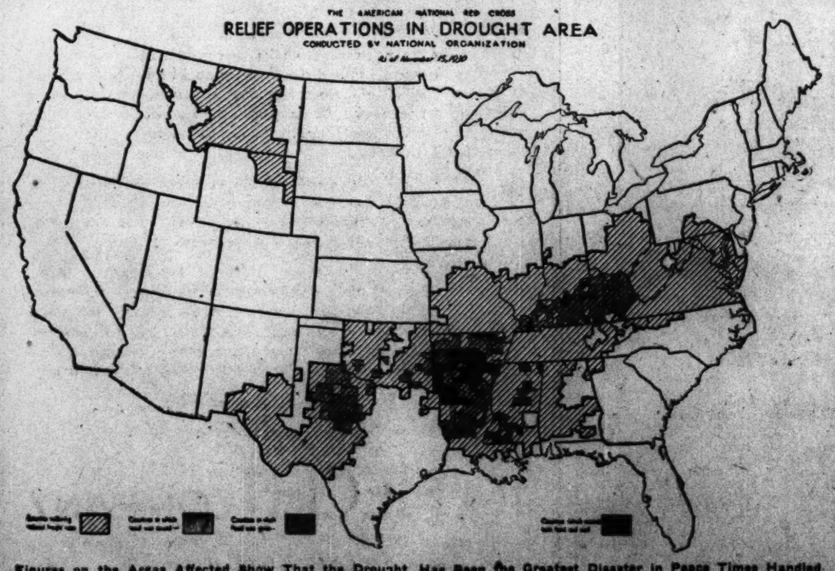
This report, made Saturday night by the American Red Cross, summarized the situation at the end of the first week of the campaign for a $10,000,000 drought relief fund.

More counties were added to the area of aid. Less reserve was reported from chapters who had hoped to "weather through."

The Red Cross also took cognisance of the stock situation. An order went out that local chapters give feed pending Government loans.

Searching out families too proud to ask for help was described as one of the great difficulties of the Red Cross.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
RELIEF OPERATIONS IN DROUGHT AREA
CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
As of November 15, 1930



Figures on the Areas Affected Show That the Drought Has Been the Greatest Disaster in Peace Times Handled by the Red Cross. A Total of More Than 1000 Counties in 21 States, With a Population of 17,000,000, Must Have Assistance.

BOROUGH PLAN IN METROPOLITAN AREA PROPOSED

Prof. Joseph H. Beale Files Measure Which Subserves Local Government

Establishment of a Metropolitan Boston, governed by a president and council, is provided in a bill filed with the Massachusetts Legislature Jan. 17 on petition of Prof. Joseph H. Beale, of Harvard University, chairman of Mayor Curley's metropolitan planning commission.

Professor Beale's bill would take the power of the Metropolitan District Commission out of the Legislature, where it now resides, and place it in the hands of the people in the affected communities. It would do this through an organization consisting of a president elected directly by the voters for a four-year term, and a council composed of one member from each borough of the enlarged municipality, one additional member for each 25,000 population and a Metropolitan Boston commission, this latter comprising four members of the metropolitan district commission and the president.

The plan is the outcome of Professor Beale's first-hand study of the London Borough system made last year. He emphasized, in commenting on it, that there would not be the slightest change in any local government.

"The new metropolitan city is not a substitute for any single function of the present cities and towns in that area," he said. "It is a substitute only for the functions of the metropolitan district organization."

Under the terms of the bill the council would have a veto power over the president by a two-thirds vote while the latter would be empowered to appoint an auditor, treasurer and counsel for Metropolitan Boston and other officers created by the council.

The council would be required to exercise all the legislative functions of the Government, to act on all appropriations for the maintenance of departments, authorise issuance of bonds for improvements, to adopt rules governing its proceedings, to elect a chairman, to fix the salaries of the president, members of the commission, and other officials created by it, and in general to have the full legislative powers in relation to the affairs of the metropolitan Boston as conferred by the State generally upon cities and towns.

The bill provides that the commission shall exercise all the powers now conferred on the Metropolitan District Commission, the Metropolitan Transit Commission, and the Boston Port Authority.

Support of the new government would fall on the cities and towns, the required sums being transferred to the treasury of the new municipality instead of to the Commonwealth and Metropolitan District Commission as at present.

Provision is made for the nomination and election of officials in a manner similar to that in which the Mayor and city councilors of Boston are chosen. The commission would meet on the first Wednesday in January of each year and monthly thereafter. Provision is also made in the measure for referenda votes upon signed petition of 100 voters of any borough. The act, it was proposed, would become effective upon its passage.

Boston Art Notes

Contemporary Painting

At the Boston Art Club there has been installed an exhibition which is American and contemporary. It differs fundamentally from the show which preceded it, though the other was also the product of artists living in America. The liberal viewpoint of the club, expressed in a policy which permits such extreme differences, speaks very well for it. Driven less by commercial demands, the club should furnish the city with those exhibitions which are instructive and provocative and out of the reach of dealers.

Four hundred painters voted for the jury of selection. A group of artists was invited to exhibit, another (and larger) group represents the selected ones. Medals were awarded to Charles Curtis Allen for his "Late Summer," and to John Johanson for "The Family."

In the aggregate the pictures represent the traditional school of America. The artists depict landscape with a picturesque feeling for the scenic. The mood is generally a noble one, the atmosphere poetic. The tendency is toward impressionism rather than meticulous portrayal, though the artists who are still inspired by Holland show a remarkable patience with fact.

A Daniel Garber can work in the detailed manner, not losing a sense of structure. In similar manner are Robert Strong Woodward, in "Enduring New England," and Hoyland B. Bettinger, in "New England Village." John D'Orsi brings a new name into the field, contributing a firmly wrought "Portrait of the Artist." A number of others might be listed for qualities which distinguish style in painting landscape.

On the subject of the sea Stanley Woodward and Frederick J. Waugh are represented. Portraiture holds a prominent place with such contributors as Cecilia Beaux, Wayman Adams, Gertrude Fiske and Harold Dunbar.

Photographs

At the Appalachian Club on Joy Street there is a display of photographs made by Ananda Coomaraswamy and Zlata Llamas. The photos fall into the classes of portraiture, figure studies and scenic subjects.

Mr. Coomaraswamy, in a series of portraits including some magnificent Indian subjects, achieves the more simplified design in which there is emphasis upon significant lines and shadows, and little or no intermediary values. When occasion demands, as in the ornamental "Nyota Nyota," he can include details of delicate nuance; or if the sculpturesque is the form he wishes to convey he can get full and solid modeling, as in "Rajput Peasant." The tonal qualities are rich; skins are of ivory, creamy hue, textures are feelingly discerned. There is no sense of the intervening mechanism.

Zlata Llamas offers a broader range of portrait studies, suiting the mode of the type, indulging in a variety of methods, from the shadow-free to the roundly molded. She defeats the customary stereotype of the camera; no two studies are made in just the same way. She has a particular flair for posing subjects.

The figures have some charm but they somehow fail to interest.

Twentieth Century Club

A collection of posters from Soviet Russia gathered by Dr. J. Kasanin has been put up for public view in the dining hall of the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street. (Incidentally, two of the most interesting art shows in Boston are next door to each other on Joy Street, and they well repay the climb up the "hill.")

Some of these posters are made according to the most graphic modern methods. Abstraction, obvious mathematical division, expressionistic devices are used with greater and less success. Political ambitions, antagonisms, national ideals, prejudices are proclaimed with violence and blatancy. Contrasts are mounted with far from subtle accent. A great deal of information is to be had from these posters. Artistically they contain some of the most startling and striking elements of the modern poster art.

Marjorie Knapp's Bookshop

Off the beaten track of exhibitions, one occasionally encounters pleasant surprises. The latest is a modest display at Marjorie Knapp's Bookshop on Mt. Vernon Street of paintings and drawings by Esther Williams.

Miss Williams shows a considerable gift in both color and pencil work. She paints with oils on paper. The effect is of added weight, volume and robustness. For colors she selects those that emerge from grays, and the earth reds and browns. Sympathetic with liberal current trends, she stresses volume and enhances it with judicious play of color.

Her drawings look as though they were made with lithographic pencil and rubbed by hand. They are velvety in texture, crisp in detail.

D. A.

New Astronomical Building for Harvard

Harvard is to add another building to its present construction list in the shape of a new $100,000 astronomical observatory to house the collection of photographic plates of the heavens, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Harlow Shapley of the observatory.

The proposed three-story building, which is expected to take shape in the spring, will include a two-story vault that will have a constant humidity and temperature in order to secure the safety of the photographic plates, valued at more than $1,000,000. This collection, comprising over 350,000 plates, is said to be many times the size of any other single collection of its kind in the world. It has been inadequately housed in an old building, not fireproof, which left the plates exposed to heat, humidity, and the ravages of time. This collection was started in 1850 by Professor Bond, at that time director of the observatory.

The third floor will be given over to offices, a lecture hall, several meeting rooms and a fireproof library, to house the collection of astronomical works, second only to that of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. Observatory expansion is expected and adequate provision is being made to take care of changes for the next 40 years.

BURROUGHS NEWSBOYS RECEIVE $12,000 GIFT

A gift of $12,000 from Cyrus H. K. Curtis, well-known publisher and former newsboy, to the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation was announced at the weekly government meeting of the foundation yesterday.

Mr. Curtis, in a letter accompanying his check, wrote:

"Ever since my visit to the Newsboys Foundation I have had a very deep interest in the work which is being done and I think it is most admirable. I was quite delighted with what I saw."

Tokens of appreciation are to be sent to Mr. Curtis by the pottery, jewelry and leathercraft classes of the foundation.

BUYING OF HOME PRODUCTS IS URGED

Buy American-made products. That was the appeal made by F. G. R. Gordon last night at the Common Cause Forum, Franklin Hall, as a means of relieving unemployment in this country.

"If the ladies who spend most of our money could only be made to understand that buying American-made products means more jobs, more wages and more prosperity, they would soon cure the tragedy of unemployment," he explained.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP STARTS

HAVANA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Cuba's great sugar cane harvest began yesterday. Reports to the Department of Interior indicated that no disorder attended the cane cutting. After hundreds of acres of cane had been destroyed by fire several days ago the full support of the army, navy and aviation corps was thrown to the growers.

THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY announces a

REDUCTION in PRICES

The following prices are effective Monday, January 19, 1931

	NEW PRICE	OLD PRICE	REDUCTION
De Luxe Roadster	$475	$520	$45
De Luxe Phaeton	$580	$625	$45
Phaeton	$435	$440	$5
Roadster	$430	$435	$5
Sport Coupe	$500	$525	$25
Coupe	$490	$495	$5
De Luxe Coupe	$525	$545	$20
Tudor Sedan	$490	$495	$5
Fordor Sedan	$590	$600	$10
Town Sedan	$630	$660	$30
Cabriolet	$595	$625	$30
Victoria	$580	$625	$45
De Luxe Sedan	$630	$640	$10
Station Wagon	$625	$640	$15
Model A Chassis	$340	$345	$5
Model AA Truck Chassis, 131½-inch wheel base	$495	$510	$15
Model AA Truck Chassis, 157-inch wheel base	$525	$535	$10

(ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT, MICHIGAN)

You may purchase a Ford car or truck on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plan of the Universal Credit Company

Ford Motor Company

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE SWIMMERS WIN OVER PENN

Eli Loses Only One Event —Columbia Tank Team Also Victorious

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19—Taking every event with the single exception of the 200-yard breaststroke, the Yale University swimming team easily defeated the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday night, 57 to 14. Gurden Allen gave Penn its one first place by winning the breaststroke in the excellent time of 2m, 43 2-5s.

Penn scored its first water-polo victory over Yale in 15 years when the team outscored the Eli, 51 to 15. J. W. Merriam '31, captain of the winning team in this event, was the star, playing a superb all-around game.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. E. Forbes '32, Yale; second, Hamilton Lincoln '31, Yale; third, W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania. Time—24 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Bradford Butler Jr. '32, Yale; second, J. K. Brines '32, Yale; third W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania. Time—53 3-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. C. Leedy '32, Yale; second, A. T. Hapke Jd. '33, Yale; third, Marshall, Pennsylvania. Time—2m. 18s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. M. Harte '32, Yale; second, H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania; third, R. M. Owen '318, Yale. Time—5m. 2 4-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. G. Anderson '33, Yale; second, E. B. Paine '31, Yale; third, Peterson, Pennsylvania. Time—1m. 49 1-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Allen, Pennsylvania; second, Stanley Glein Jr. '32, Yale; third, Paige, Pennsylvania. Time—2m. 43 2-5s.

Dive—Won by J. A. Godchaux '32, Yale; second, B. C. Smith '31, Yale; third, W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania. Winner's points—79.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (O. C. Woodruff '31, W. M. Swoope '31, C. G. Zug '31, D. H. Clement '31). Time—1m. 41s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 19—The Columbia University swimming team found it quite an easy task to defeat Syracuse University here Saturday afternoon, 58 to 18, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet. Columbia exhibited a well-balanced team in every event, taking firsts and seconds with ease.

Syracuse turned the tables in the water polo event, however, defeating Columbia by 48 to 26. The winning team was led by B. J. Topol '31, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was the leading scorer with 33 points. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; second, G. T. Sherwood, Columbia; third, George Sykes, Columbia. Time—25⅘s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by V. M. Savola, Columbia; second, J. W. Bain Jr., Columbia; third, John Hollis '31, Syracuse. Time—59s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. N. Rowland, Columbia; second, Prince, Columbia; third, J. H. Rish '32, Syracuse. Time—2m, 39 3-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Schaer, Columbia; second, Rosen, Columbia; third, C. C. Breen '32, Syracuse. Time—5m. 47 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; second, Newhart, Columbia; third, G. N. Rowland, Columbia. Time—1m. 46s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by P. J. T. Callahan, Columbia; second, George Sykes, Columbia; third, R. D. Freeman '32, Syracuse. Time—2m. 31s.

Diving—Won by H. H. E. Jorgesson, Columbia; second, V. V. Rosboro '31, Syracuse; third, C. R. McGavern 33, Syracuse. Winner's points—57 9-10.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia (Joyce, George Sykes, Schaer, G. T. Sherwood). Time—1m. 44s.

Dartmouth Loses to Princeton Six

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 19—Princeton University's basketball team scored a surprising upset by defeating Dartmouth College 30 to 25 in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game here Saturday night.

Princeton forged to a quick lead when three baskets were thrown in the first 10 seconds of play, and this six-point margin was enough to give the visitors the game, which was won by only five points.

Dartmouth used several combinations in a vain attempt to stave off the Princeton rushes, but only Harold G. Mackey '33 stood out as possessing the form which carried Dartmouth to two previous league victories. Edward C. Picken '31 again was the outstanding defensive man on the floor, but Princeton was successful with many long shots, showing a well-balanced attack in which every man on the team played winning basketball.

Captain Carey '31, of Princeton, was a team's best player and his three baskets all came at vital times when Princeton was protecting a two-point lead. The visitors led 16 to 14 at half-time and were ahead by more than that margin only at the close of the game when two quick baskets decided the conflict. The summary:

PRINCETON		DARTMOUTH
Goodpasture, lf	rg	Picken, Britten
Low, rf	lg	Kramer, Magee
Lord, c	c	Mackey, Kramer
Rosenbaum, Carey, lg	rf	Myllykangas, McCall
Bessire, Rosenbaum, rg	lf	Burch, Smart, Beisel

Score—Princeton University 30, Dartmouth College 25. Goals from floor—Low 3, Lord 3, Carey 2, Goodpasture 2, Rosenbaum 2,, for Princeton; Mackey 3, Burch 2, Myllykangas, Picken, Kramer, Magee, for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Lord, Bessire, Carey, Rosenbaum, for Princeton; Myllykangas 2, Mackey 3, McCall, Burch, Magee, for Dartmouth. Referee—Kinney. Umpires—Hayes and Couture.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 19—The Columbia University basketball team won its second straight victory in the Eastern Intercollegiate League Saturday night by defeating Cornell University, 35 to 33. Columbia now holds the leadership in the league with two victories and no defeats, as Dartmouth was defeated by Princeton.

George Gregory '31, captain of the winning five, led both teams in scoring with 13 points, five goals from the floor and three from foul. H. M. Murphy '31, Cornell captain, was second highest in scoring with three floor goals and four foul trys, for 10 points.

The losers scored 15 of their points from the foul line. Columbia led at the end of a rather slow first period, 12 to 8, Cornell making only one floor goal. The summary:

COLUMBIA		CORNELL
McCoy, Hartman, Obey, lf	rg	Murphy, Donovan
Bender, rf	lg	Lipinski, Bennett
Gregory, c	c	Schreuder
Jones, Sieregi, lg	rf	Zahn
Hodapp, rg	lf	Furman, Hatkoff, Reed

Score—Columbia University 35, Cornell University 33. Goals from floor—Gregory 5, McCoy 4, Hodapp 2, Jones 2, Bender, Hartman for Columbia; Murphy 3, Lipinski 2, Zahn 3, Furman 2 for Cornell. Goals from foul—Gregory 3, Hartman 2, for Columbia; Murphy 4, Furman 4, Lipinski 3, Zahn 2, Donovan, Schreuder for Cornell. Referee—Meehan. Umpires—Smith and Green.

CANADA DEFEATS U. S. AT SQUASH RACQUETS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC, Jan. 19—Canada defeated the United States in the annual squash racquets match for the Latham trophy here on Saturday by the narrow margin of six victories to five. Seven matches were decided in straight games, while one called for four and three others necessitated five before the winners were decided. Three of the long games were won by the Canadian players. The results of the individual matches were:

Cyrus Polley, United States, defeated B. H. Dobell, Canada, 15—8, 15—6, 15—4.

W. Gillespie, United States, defeated P. Roy, Canada, 14—18, 6—15, 15—9, 15—10, 15—10.

G. D. Huband, Canada, defeated H. Mudd, United States, 15—9, 15—4, 15—9.

H. Lancaster, Canada, defeated A. Wright, United States, 15—4, 12—15, 18—15, 13—15, 13—5.

H. Hutchins, United States, defeated A. Powers, Canada, 15—5, 15—11, 16—17.

P. Lemelle, Canada, defeated C. Barnerd, United States, 17—14, 17—14, 15—12.

Angus Cassils, Canada, defeated J. Worcester, United States, 15—4, 12—14, 15—8, 11—15, 15—14.

Jacques Lemieux, Canada, defeated T. E. Plimpton, United States, 15—15, 15—8, 15—3, 15—10.

T. Parons, United States, defeated C. E. Murphy, Canada, 15—8, 15—9, 15—13.

J. H. Pare, Canada, defeated George Furness, United States, 15—11, 15—8, 15—12.

HARVARD CLUB BEATS NEWTON CENTRE, 5 TO 0

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION INTERCLUB STANDING
Class A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard University	13	2	.867
Harvard Club	10	5	.667
Newton Centre S. T. C.	4	11	.267
Union Boat Club	3	12	.200

Although Harvard University was idle in the Class A interclub series of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association over the week-end, its team held on to first place in the standing. Harvard Club met and defeated Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club at Newton Center, 5 matches to 0. The match was featured by G. Holmes Perkins' five-game battle for victory over Bill Rice, Massachusetts state champion, and Thomas E. Jansen's second victory in a week over Ralph E. Stuart Jr., Newton Centre's leadoff man. Perkins defeated Rice at 10—15, 18—17, 18—17, 17—18, 18—17, while Jansen also came from behind to win at 6—15, 15—3, 18—16, 15—13. Harvard Club and Union Boat Club will meet at the boat club courts, next week-end, but Harvard University will be idle again.

MISS HALL WINS AT SQUASH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19—Ruth Hall of the Merion Cricket Club captured the first invitational squash racquets tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club Saturday by defeating Mrs. C. C. Maderia, a clubmate, in straight games, 15—12, 15—13, 17—16.

WACO BALL CLUB SOLD

WACO, Tex., Jan. 19 (AP)—Sale of the Waco baseball franchise in the Texas League to Galveston for $25,000 was announced late Saturday. The price was the same paid by Waco for the Galveston franchise several years ago when the Cubs replaced Galveston as a member of the league.

Arsenal Bows to Sunderland Club

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDINGS

FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sheffield Wednesday	12	5	3	50	21	37
The Arsenal	15	5	0	39	15	35
Derby County	13	7	1	50	40	33
Aston Villa	13	7	0	75	55	33
Portsmouth	11	9	3	46	41	31
Middlesbrough	12	4	10	50	53	28
West Ham United	11	6	9	37	53	28
Blackburn Rovers	10	6	10	56	50	26
Manchester City	11	4	11	44	46	26
Huddersfield Town	9	7	9	55	46	25
Sheffield United	9	7	9	53	48	25
Chelsea	10	5	10	46	43	25
Leicester City	11	3	11	53	55	25
Liverpool	9	6	10	53	53	24
Newcastle United	10	4	11	53	56	24
Sunderland	7	8	10	51	61	22
Bolton Wanderers	9	4	12	38	46	22
Leeds United	8	4	13	50	51	20
Birmingham	6	7	12	38	50	19
Grimsby Town	7	4	14	38	47	18
Blackpool	6	6	13	41	52	18
Manchester United	3	4	19	31	83	10

SECOND DIVISION

Everton	18	4	3	80	39	40
West Bromwich Al.	14	8	6	54	39	33
Tottenham Hotspur	14	5	6	60	33	33
Wolverhampton W.	16	0	9	59	38	32
Preston N. E.	12	6	8	59	39	30
Bury	13	3	9	57	48	29
Burnley	12	6	8	53	50	29
Bradford	12	4	9	55	41	28
Port Vale Athletic	12	3	10	46	43	27
Southampton	10	6	9	40	35	26
Stoke City	10	6	9	37	43	26
Oldham Athletic	10	4	12	37	47	24
Bradford City	9	6	11	38	43	24
Millwall Athletic	8	3	13	50	56	21
Charlton Athletic	8	3	13	36	56	21
Swansea Town	8	5	12	37	49	21
Plymouth Argyle	8	4	13	44	58	20
Barnsley	7	6	12	39	45	20
Bristol City	7	5	13	39	53	19
Notts Forest	8	3	12	45	58	19
Cardiff City	7	4	14	39	57	18
Reading	6	5	15	38	68	17

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Lincoln City	17	4	4	60	29	38
Chesterfield	16	5	5	61	33	37
Stockport County	16	3	6	56	34	35
Tranmere Rovers	13	3	9	79	50	29
Wrexham	13	5	7	59	41	31
Hull City	12	6	8	62	35	30
Wigan Borough	14	2	9	49	49	30
Southport	13	3	9	40	43	29
Carlisle United	13	3	9	58	47	29
Gateshead	8	6	7	33	35	24
Rotherham United	8	6	11	55	56	22
Rochdale	9	4	12	44	81	22
Accrington Stanley	9	3	15	50	79	21
Darlington	8	4	13	43	60	20
Hartlepools United	8	2	13	49	46	20
York City	8	2	13	46	81	20
Doncaster Rovers	6	7	12	40	44	19
New Brighton	7	5	14	27	52	19
Barrow	7	4	14	38	63	18
Crewe Alexandra	8	1	14	38	58	17
Halifax Town	6	5	13	31	58	17
Nelson	4	5	15	39	60	13

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Notts County	16	6	3	63	30	38
Crystal Palace	13	5	6	58	47	31
Northampton	13	6	7	43	27	30
Brighton	10	10	4	40	28	30
South End United	14	2	9	48	39	30
Brentford	13	4	9	60	47	30
Fulham Town	11	5	9	48	37	27
Swindon Town	9	2	11	49	53	26
Torquay United	11	4	10	52	56	26
Exeter City	9	7	9	44	52	25
Coventry City	10	4	11	52	43	24
Gillingham	8	8	9	42	41	24
Bournemouth	9	6	9	42	45	24
Luton Town	6	6	10	33	37	24
Bristol Rovers	9	6	11	46	60	24
Queen's Pk. Rangers	10	3	12	54	45	23
Watford	9	5	11	47	48	23
Clapton Orient	9	4	10	39	42	22
Walsall	6	6	11	50	56	18
Norwich City	6	4	15	30	46	16
Thames	6	3	16	36	62	15
Newport County	6	2	16	47	72	14

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 19—The Arsenal Club, which on next Saturday will meet Chelsea in one of the "feature" matches of the fourth round in this season's competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup, somewhat shook the faith of its supporters Saturday by sustaining its third defeat of the present league campaign. As on the two previous occasions when these particular Londoners had their colors lowered, their opponents were a side from northern England, Sunderland emulating the performances of Derby County and Newcastle United.

Close students of soccer "form" have noted that the Sunderland team, which overthrew Arsenal, was a few weeks ago heavily defeated by Chelsea—which adds additional spice to interest in next Saturday's Cup tie at Stamford Bridge grounds. As Sheffield Wednesday was also unsuccessful Saturday, the Arsenal's prospects of heading the final standing in the first division are not seriously affected by its unexpected reverse. Wednesday remains on the top, it is true, but Arsenal is only two points behind and has three games in hand. The performances of Arsenal and Wednesday are being followed with particular interest this season because if the former wins the league championship it will be the first southern club ever to do so, and if Wednesday succeeds it will equal Huddersfield Town's history-making achievement of registering three consecutive triumphs. Both are still going strong in both cup and league tournaments and have hopes of achieving the great "double event," performed only twice in the history of soccer—by Preston in 1888-89, and Aston Villa in 1896-97. Derby County and Aston Villa gained ground in the first division race Saturday and now lie two points behind the runnerup, whilst the Chelsea men put themselves in good heart for next Saturday's clash with Arsenal by beating another London side, West Ham United.

Leaders of the second division and southern section of the third, Everton and Notts County, respectively, increased their advantages, but Lincoln City, top team in the northern section of the third division, dropped two points and now is closely pressed by Chesterfield. West Bromwich, runnerup in division two, was defeated by Everton, and Crystal Palace, which had risen steadily for a couple of months in the southern section of the third division, was overthrown at home by the Bristol Rovers, leaving Notts County seven points in front, a margin almost describable as a winning one.

In Scotland, cup ties in the first round proper for the national trophy were the order of the day and they furnished some startling scores, notably Partick Thistle's 16 against Royal Albert; Dundee United's 14 against Nithsdale Wanderers; Ayr United's 11 against Clackmannan; Dundee's 10 against Fraserburgh.

Heart of Midlothian found the net nine times against Stenhousemuir and the famous Glasgow Rangers, King's Park, Arbroath, Clyde and Kilmarnock all did so on seven occasions, while five sides bagged half a dozen goals. Two people in particular are likely to remember this welter of scoring for some time—Royal Albert's goalkeeper and Simpson of Partick Thistle, who was responsible for nine of 16 shots that whizzed past him.

Eastern Varsity Players Favor Present-Day Football

Questionnaire Conducted by the Dartmouth College Daily Student Paper Shows That Most of Those Who Play the Game Are Perfectly Satisfied

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—A large and representative jury of eastern varsity players has been called upon to sit in judgment on this defendant, football, and an almost unanimous verdict of acquittal has been returned. The means of obtaining this unbiased viewpoint of the players were provided by The Dartmouth, daily student publication, which sent out an extensive football questionnaire that was answered by 114 varsity lettermen from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, New York University, Cornell, Colgate, Williams and Dartmouth.

The questionnaire contained about all of the points brought up by gridiron reformers during the current nation-wide controversy on whether or not the game is being overemphasized. Few of them were regarded as being worthy of much consideration by these players.

Coaches' Part Criticised

A note of dissatisfaction with the prominence of the coaches' part in the football system was sounded everywhere except at Harvard. It was strongest at Princeton, Dartmouth, New York and Williams, three to six players at each institution expressing opinions that the coaches have too much to do with the actual playing of the game. Ninety-four of the 114 replies to this question, however, favored the coaches.

Dartmouth, Princeton and Williams players, judging from their replies, enjoy the current game of football the least of any of the colleges covered by the questionnaire. Five of 11 Dartmouth players, four of Princeton's 14 and five of the eight Williams men gave a negative answer to the query: "Frankly, do you really enjoy college football as it is played today with the long schedule, early practice, professional coaching and 'set-up' games?"

Are Against Set-Ups

Yale and New York were unanimously for the affirmative side of this question and Cornell and Harvard each had but one negative vote out of totals of 10 and 16, respectively.

There were objections to early season "set-ups" everywhere except at New York. Dartmouth men were the most strongly opposed to the practice of playing easy opponents, 10 of the 16 condemning this practice. One member of the Dartmouth team claimed that "set-ups" hurt the strong team that Dartmouth is capable of putting on the field.

The question covering the length of the average football schedule met with varying responses. Six Colgate players and five at Williams claimed that the season was too long and 11 at the other six colleges agreed with them. Only 20 of the 114 favored reducing the schedules to four or five games and the strongest support for this change came from Williams and Colgate. One Cornell player stated he favored a short season if every game was against a strong rival.

Some Players' Ideas

Some of the players' ideas about football follow:

New York University—"The schedule should end Thanksgiving, or near that day, eliminating all post-season games."

Harvard—"I would rather have football practice start two weeks before school opens to give the players enough time to get into condition and play the first game on the first Saturday of the school year."

Cornell—"Professional coaching is desirable to really make football a success."

Colgate—"I play football because I love it and not for what I can get out of it."

Princeton—"I feel we should have early practice and that Princeton's seven games are better than the nine or 10 at other colleges."

Yale—"There is the same advantage in a professional coach as in a professional professor. Both are needed to do things well. Preliminary games may be all right, but mid-season setups such as the Yale-Alfred game, where one team was decidedly inferior to the other, should be abolished."

Williams—"The mid-season set-ups are good breathers for the large colleges but tough on the small ones. Let the game alone, it is all right as it is."

The questionnaire and replies:

1. Do you believe that three-year participation in varsity football is desirable? Yes—113. No—3.

2. Would you favor a plan which limited playing to sophomore and junior years, leaving the senior year open? Yes—7. No—107.

3. Generally, do you find the length of the season too long? Yes—23. No—93.

4. Specifically, would you favor a shorter four or five-game schedule in place of the present nine or 10-game schedule? Yes—20. No—94.

5. Do you feel that under the present system the professional coaches have too much to do with the actual playing of the game? Yes—20. No—94.

6. Do you think that the easy preliminary and midseason "set-ups" games are an advantage? Yes—83. No—31.

7. Frankly, do you really enjoy college football as it is played today with the long schedule, early practice, professional coaching and "set-ups" games? Yes—95. No—19.

RYERSON DEFEATS PRICE

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—Jack B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., overwhelmed T. E. Price, Miami, 7 and 6, in 36 holes of play yesterday to win the Miami-Biltmore Country Club invitation golf tournament.

MUNICIPAL BASEBALL CONVENTION IS HELD

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—The first annual convention of the Municipal Baseball Association of the United States ended here yesterday with the selection of tournament and convention cities for the coming year and the election of officers. Cincinnati was awarded the tournament to decide the championships next fall and the convention was awarded to Louisville. The election resulted in the selection of the same officials for the coming year that have been in office since the organization of the association last spring.

St. Louis withdrew its bid for the 1931 tournament, leaving the Cincinnati invitation the only one before the convention. Louisville's bid for the convention also was unanimously accepted.

Officers chosen yesterday were; Judge Frederick Hoffman, Cincinnati, president; Reuben W. Tapperson, St. Louis, first vice-president; J. K. Koberly, Columbus, O., second vice-president; R. Ray Head, Louisville, third vice-president; C. O. Brown, Cincinnati, secretary and treasurer. The officers and C. W. Schnake, Canton, O., compose the board of directors.

Judge Hoffman reported baseball was being considered as part of the Olympic Games.

GOLDEN WINS GOLF PLAYOFF

AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Jan. 19 (AP)—Steady John Golden, playing typical Golden golf, won the Agua Caliente open championship yesterday, defeating George von Elm, former amateur champion, by four strokes in an 18-hole playoff. Golden scored a consistent but not sensational 75, three strokes over par, while the more spectacular Von Elm fell back to 79, with an erratic 41 on the second nine holes. After finishing the 72-hole championship proper in a deadlock at 293 Saturday, the stocky Golden and the fast-striding Von Elm set out yesterday in a 30-mile wind to decide who should have the honor of wearing the title of Agua Caliente champion for a year and own outright a diamond-studded medal, emblematic of the crown.

Another Record by Donald G. Bradman

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 19—Another batting record for Donald G. Bradman, world's greatest cricketer! On Saturday his innings here against the West Indies in the third test match of the present series ended at 223 (where it stood overnight) and this constitutes the biggest individual score ever made by an Australian in a test match on Australian soil, eclipsing Victor Trumper's 214 (not out) at Adelaide during the season of 1910-11. When Bradman was caught by Grant off Constantine he had been at the wicket nearly five hours (says Reuter), had hit 24 fours chiefly by vigorous driving and cutting. The Australians lost the last seven wickets in the first innings for a small total of 130, but so successful had the batsmen been on the opposing day, Friday, that the aggregate for the whole venture was 558, to which the West Indies had replied with 51 for three wickets at the close of play Saturday.

The highest contributions to the Australians' score apart from Bradman's were Ponsford's 109, Kippax's 84, Oxenham's 48, and Oldfield's 38 (not out).

The West Indies started shakily on their uphill task and lost Roach for four in the second over. Martin and Headley were associated for a while, making 21 and 19 (not out), respectively, then Sealey lost a wicket for three, and Grant, who joined Headley, made two not out before stumps were drawn. The West Indies prospects of preventing the game from going to the Australians, as the two previous contests of the series had done, were therefore far from bright when the game was continued today.

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EXETER: 73 High St.
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GREENOCK: 56-58 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
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CHICAGO NEARS DIVISION LEAD

Defeats Rangers 2-1—Canadiens Hold Only Two-Point Advantage

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	10	3	6	77	49	33
Chicago	15	2	7	58	34	32
Rangers	10	6	9	61	51	26
Detroit	10	4	10	61	53	24
Philadelphia	2	1	21	37	99	5
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	13	3	7	65	53	29
Montreal	12	3	10	58	56	27
Toronto	11	5	7	48	49	27
Americans	8	7	8	38	33	23
Ottawa	5	2	16	43	68	12

RESULTS JAN. 17

Montreal 3, Ottawa 2.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 2.
Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.

RESULTS JAN. 18

Chicago 2, Rangers 1.
Detroit 2, Americans 2, overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The New York Americans and the Detroit Falcons fought each other rather tamely to a tie, 2 to 2, in their encounter here yesterday evening. None of the players were at their best and the only real star performance was the blue-line shot of Simpson. The Americans made their attack effective early in the game, when Emms, taking a pass from Dutton and slipping past Aurie, scored less than three minutes from the start. They continued to smash in and only the whistle saved another goal against Detroit on one occasion.

AMERICANS		DETROIT
Emms, Sheppard, Masseear, lw		
	rw, Aurie, Cooper, Filmore	
Burch, Himes, Hughes, c		
	c, Goodfellow, Hay, Fredrickson	
Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, rw		
	lw, Sorrell, Lewis, McCabe	
Ayres, Brydge, Simpson, ld	rd, Noble, Evans	
Dutton, Simpson, rd	ld, Rockburn, Melnenly	
Worters, g	g, Dolson	

Score—Americans 2, Detroit 2. Goals—Emms, Simpson for Americans; Melnenly, Sorrell for Detroit. Assists—Dutton for Americans; Cooper for Detroit. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Jan. 19—Although the local Maple Leafs were unable to break the tie for second place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League standing with the Montreal Maroons, they reduced the margin of the leading Canadiens to one of two points by defeating the Habitants here, Saturday night, 3 to 1, and on the play the winners deserved an even greater margin as they more than matched the speed of the visitors and displayed much better combination on the attack. In addition the Toronto defense was much stronger and slowed up the opposing attackers in the first period by substantial body checks that caused the Canadiens to do most of their shooting from well out.

MAPLE LEAFS		CANADIENS
Cotton, Jackson, lw		
	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie	
Blair, Primeau, c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Rivers	
Bailey, Conacher, Jenkins, rw		
	lw, Joliat, O. Mantha, Mondou	
Day, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Lesieur	
Clancy, Horner, rd	ld, Burke, Leduc	
Chabot, g	g, Hainsworth	

Score—Toronto 3, Canadiens 1. Goals—Bailey 2 and Jackson, for Toronto; Wasnie, for Canadiens. Assists—Cotton 2, Day, Primeau and Conacher, for Toronto; Lepine and Joliat, for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19—Scoring in every period, the Detroit Falcons easily defeated the Philadelphia Quakers in a National Hockey League match at the Arena, Saturday night, by 5 goals to 2. After Cooper scored on an assist from Hay five minutes after the match opened there was no question regarding the ultimate winner. The Falcons were continually on the offense and fairly bombarded Goaltender Forbes, who belongs to the New Haven Eagles, but has been loaned to the Quakers. It was not all Forbes's fault, the Quakers defense being weakened by the absence of Coulson.

DETROIT		PHILADELPHIA
Sorrell, Lewis, lw	rw, McCalmon, Kilrea	
Goodfellow, Fredrickson, Hay, c		
	c, Milks, Lowery, Hutton	
Aurie, Cooper, Filmore, rw		
	lw, Lyons, Jarvis, Howe	
McInenly, Rockburn, ld	rd, Shields	
Noble, Evans, rd	ld, McKinnon	
Dolson, g	g, Forbes	

Score—Detroit 5, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Goodfellow 2, Cooper, Filmore, Lewis for Detroit; McKinnon and Shields for Philadelphia. Assists—Hay 2, Evans, Aurie for Detroit; Milks for Philadelphia. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 19—Montreal Maroons maintained their share of second place in the standing of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Ottawa Senators, 3 to 2, Saturday night, the locals holding the visitors to two goals in a closing rally in which the losers were aided by two Maroon penalties. The Maroons scored in each period and looked to have the game well in hand but the visitors staged a strong attack that produced two goals and continued the attack until the final bell. They threatened several times but missed a couple of good chances to get the equalizer.

MONTREAL		OTTAWA
Siebert, Trottier, Northcott, lw		
	rw, Finnigan, Gagne	
Stewart, Phillips, c		
	c, Lamb, Grosvenor, Connor	
R. Smith, Ward, Roche, rw		
	lw, Kilrea, Cox, Touhey	
Wilcox, McVicar, ld	rd, Art Smith	
Conacher, Gallagher, rd	ld, Bourgeault	
Kerr, g	g, Connell	

Score—Montreal 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Siebert, Ward and Roche for Montreal; Cox and Finnigan for Ottawa. Assists—Stewart and Phillips for Montreal; Bourgeault and Lamb for Ottawa. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—Their fifth-straight victory in the National Hockey League was scored by the Chicago Black Hawks against the New York Rangers at the Chicago Stadium here last night, by a score of 2 to 1. More than 12,000 watched the Hawks build up a lead in the first two periods and then go on the defensive, while New York kept pressing until it scored midway in the third. The Chicago team is now within half a game of the league-leading Boston Bruins.

CHICAGO		NEW YORK
Gottselig, Adams, Miller, lw		
	rw, W. Cook, Murdoch, Kenny	
Ripley, Arbour, Cook, Dearden, c		
	c, Boucher, Thompson, Dillon	
Couture, Ingram, Marsh, rw		
	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Carrigan	
Dallyworth, Bottrom, Graham, ld		
	rd, Peters, Jarvis	
Wentworth, Abel, rd	ld, Johnson, Regan	
Gardiner, g	g, Roach	

Score—Chicago 2, New York 1. Goals—Ingram and Cook for Chicago; Thompson for New York. Assists—Adams, March and Graham for Chicago; Murdoch for New York. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	16	2	8	80	56	34
Windsor	12	5	9	69	63	29
London	12	3	10	53	60	27
Cleveland	11	3	10	69	66	25
Detroit	11	1	13	50	58	23
Pittsburgh	9	5	11	59	70	23
Syracuse	7	1	17	59	80	15

RESULTS JAN. 17

London 3, Cleveland 2.
Buffalo 1, Pittsburgh 1, overtime.

RESULTS JAN 18

Detroit 2, Windsor 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Syracuse 2.

DETROIT DEFEATS WINDSOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Jan. 19—Detroit Olympics came out of a four-game losing streak here Sunday to defeat Windsor Bulldogs, 2 to 1, before a crowd of 12,000 International Hockey League fans. It was the fifth meeting of the season for these border hockey rivals, and offered a spectacular brand of puck chasing for the near-capacity gathering. The victory was Detroit's second over Windsor. McPherson and Gillie scored for the winners, while Arbour got Windsor's only goal. Two new players made their début with Olympics, Jean Pusie and Leroy Goldsworthy, and they added material strength to the Detroit machine, which was without the services of Newman and Spring.

COX STARS IN GOAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 19—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets battled Buffalo Bisons to a 1-to-1 overtime tie in an International Hockey League game here Saturday. Oregg and Godin did the scoring. Spectacular goal-tending by Abby Cox kept Pittsburgh in the running.

LONDON CONTINUES DRIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 19—London Tecumsehs continued their International Hockey League drive here Saturday by defeating Cleveland Indians, 3 to 2. London climbed into third place, two points behind Windsor, by virtue of the win. It was the fifth-straight victory for the London team in seven days.

PITTSBURGH WINS, 4 TO 2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 19—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets temporarily overtook Detroit Olympics in the exciting International Hockey League race by defeating Syracuse Stars here Saturday, 4 to 2. It was Syracuse's first game under the leadership of Frank Foyston, who recently succeeded Percy Lesueur as manager of the Stars. Pittsburgh is now tied with Detroit in the standings, each club with 23 points. Only six points separate Pittsburgh and Detroit from the second-place Windsor team.

Tigers Move Up in Can-Am Standing

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	17	0	3	83	34	34
Providence	13	4	4	66	39	30
Boston	8	9	14	53	66	16
New Haven	6	3	14	34	70	14
Philadelphia	5	2	15	35	80	12

RESULTS JAN. 17

Providence 4, Boston 2.
Springfield 4, Philadelphia 2.

RESULT JAN. 18

Boston 5, New Haven 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19—The New Haven Eagles lost a one-sided game to the Boston Tigers, 5 to 2, here Sunday night, before a crowd of only 1500. The Boston team, playing faster and smarter hockey, had a good lead due to the passing of Burke, Boyd and Loucks, who played spectacular teamwork. Although Forbes was peppered with shots from the start the Tigers did not score until almost the end of the period, when the Tiger forwards pushed two goals past Forbes in less than a minute of play.

BOSTON		NEW HAVEN
Loucks, Wilson, lw	rw, Chouinard, Kuhn	
Burke, Runge, McNeill, c	c, Neville, Keating	
Boyd, Taylor, McNeill, rw	lw, Boucher, Convey	
Foster, Brander, ld	rd, Himes, Jeremiah, Radley	
Mackey, Brander, rd	ld, Speyer, Pringle, Radley	
Grant, g	g, Forbes	

Score—Boston 5, New Haven 2. Goals—Burke 2, Loucks 2, Boyd for Boston; Convey, Kuhn for New Haven. Assists—Burke 2, Boyd 2 for Boston; Kuhn 2, Convey, Speyer for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 19—Springfield's Indians, leaders in the Canadian-American Hockey League, defeated the Philadelphia Arrows by a score of 6 to 3 at the West Side Arena here Saturday night. It marked Springfield's second triumph over the Arrows in three days.

SPRINGFIELD		PHILADELPHIA
Heximer, Grant, Maracle, lw		
	rw, Buckles, Garrett	
Waite, Benson, c	c, Andrews, Bradley, King	
Heller, Saunders, rw	lw, Hudson, Conroy	
Callighen, Wilson, ld	rd, Coulter, Faulhus	
Siebert, Wilson, rd	ld, Nichols, Elliott	
Moore, g	g, Roberts	

Score—Springfield 6, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Siebert, Heximer 2 and Callighen for Springfield; Buckles 2 and Andrews for Philadelphia. Assists—Heximer 2, Heller and Waite for Springfield; Andrews and Buckles for Philadelphia. Officials—W. J. Stewart and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Providence Reds took advantage of two penalties to the Boston Tigers in the third period with the score tied at 2 to 2, to score what proved to be the winning goal and defeat the locals in their Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Saturday night, 4 to 2.

BOSTON		PROVIDENCE
Lauzka, McNeill, Wilson, lw		
	rw, Cormier, G. Giroux	
Burke, Conacher, Runge, c		
	c, Gandreault, Harrington, Cook	
Boyd, Taylor, rw		
	lw, Hart, A. Giroux, Harrington	
Mackey, Brander, lw	rd, Vail, Desmarais	
Foster, Brander, Burke, rd		
	ld, Carson, McCaffrey	
Grant, g	g, Murray	

Score—Providence 4, Boston 2. Goals—McCaffrey 2, Cook, Gandreault for Providence; Boyd, Taylor for Boston. Assists—A. Giroux, Cook, Hart, for Providence; Loucks, Burke, for Boston. Referees—F. A. Synnott and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Alfred 30½, Mansfield T. 13½.
Annapolis 19½, North Carolina 13½.
Brooklyn P. I. 23, Rutgers 12.
Cornell 22, Columbia 6.
F. and M. 23, West Point 8.
Illinois 23, Cornell C. 6.
Indiana 24, Pennsylvania 10.
Iowa 15, Wisconsin 11.
Lafayette 26, Ursinus 6.
Lehigh 19, Princeton 11.
Ohio State 15, Western Reserve 13.
Tufts 25, Williams 3.
W. and L. 28, N. C. State 6.
Yale 35, Brown 5.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Galt	5	1	2	23	20	11
Guelph	4	1	3	18	18	9
Niagara Falls	3	2	3	28	19	8
Oshawa	3	1	1	20	19	7
Stratford	3	0	4	23	18	6
Kitchener	2	1	5	17	33	5

RESULT JAN. 17

Galt 2, Guelph 1.

MANITOBA WINS ANOTHER

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 19 (AP)—The strong Manitoba University ice hockey team of Winnipeg, Canada, defeated the Praha Lawn Tennis Club team Saturday, 2 to 0. Morris and Hill scored the two Canadian goals.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Pennsylvania 51, Yale 15.
Syracuse 48, Columbia 26.

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Oimoen Retains U. S. Ski-Jumping Title

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cary, Ill., Jan. 19

CASPER OIMOEN, the flying Scandinavian from Canton, S. D., still rules the national ski slides.

Oimoen retained his United States ski-jumping championship yesterday with leaps of 147 and 144 feet over a course slowed by a heavy thaw. A field of 71 jumpers competed.

By his victory, Oimoen became the United States representative in the Olympic Games ski event at Lake Placid, N. Y., in 1932.

College Basketball Results

Albright 68, Gettysburg 40.
Ashland 38, Case 31.
Beloit 29, Knox 26.
Boston 45, Clark 36.
Brooklyn P. I. 21, Pratt 16.
Brown 32, Wesleyan 25.
Buffalo 45, Rochester 25.
California 26, U. C. L. A. 24.
Carnegie Tech 32, W. and J. 24.
Carleton 43, Cornell C. 28.
Chicago 33, Minnesota 31.
Clemson 36, Tennessee 31.
Columbia 35, Cornell 29.
Creighton 36, Grinnell 26.
Defiance 41, Dayton 38.
Denison 35, Ohio 27.
Dickinson 37, Haverford 23.
Duke 41, Annapolis 27.
East Kentucky 28, Georgetown 26.
Erskine 43, Presbyterian 32.
Georgia 39, Georgia Tech 30.
Harvard 38, Penn State 20.
Holy Cross 37, Rutgers 33.
Indiana 35, Illinois 34.
Kansas 37, Kansas State 29.
Louisiana C. 40, Millsaps 31.
Lowell T. S. 28, New Hampshire 14.
Loyola (C.) 33, Western Reserve 29.
Marshall 54, Salem 30.
Mass. Aggies 37, Northeastern 31.
Mercer 35, Stetson 25.
Miami (O.) 27, DePauw 26.
Michigan State 50, Colgate 30.
Mississippi 30, Louisiana State 29.
Mississippi C. 44, Tulane 41.
Missouri 30, Iowa State 18.
Mount Union 40, Otterbein 13.
Nebraska 36, Oklahoma 30.
New York 39, Villanova 21.
Norwich 30, St. Michael's 28.
Notre Dame 21, Pennsylvania 20.
Ohio State 22, Michigan 16.
Ohio Wesleyan 29, Cincinnati 27.
Parsons 44, Columbia C. 33.
Penn M. C. 50, S. J. Law 30.
Pittsburgh 17, West Virginia 15.
Princeton 30, Dartmouth 25.
Providence 38, Coast Guard A. 27.
Rensselaer P. I. 45, Middlebury 30.
Rose P. I. 28, Evansville 22.
Stanford 28, So. California 21.
St. Lawrence 35, Alfred 21.
St. Louis 27, Washington 25.
St. John's 28, Syracuse 18.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 29, Swarthmore 23.
St. Thomas (M.) 32, Manhine 26.
Seton Hall 43, Trenton State 29.
Shippensburg 34, Millersville 33.
So. Methodist 31, Texas 32.
Stevens 44, Muhlenberg 25.
Susquehanna 34, Upsinar 21.
Texas A. & M. 27, Arkansas 34.
Thiel 26, St. Vincent 16.
Union 28, Hamilton 23.
Vanderbilt 42, Florida 25.
Wagner 38, Moravian 22.
Washington (Md.) 34, Mt. St. Mary's 20.
Washington State 41, Oregon 32.
Washington 34, Idaho 23.
Wesleyan 29, Cincinnati 27.
Westminster 32, Allegheny 22.
West Point 34, Lehigh 25.
Williams 46, Amherst 32.
Wisconsin 34, Iowa 12.
Wittenberg 43, Ohio Northern 35.
Worcester P. I. 36, Trinity 23.
Xavier 38, Centre 18.

BOWLS TWO PERFECT GAMES

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 19 (AP)—Jack Ahrens, Youngstown bowler, Saturday night was credited with equaling a world record when he rolled two successive perfect games and wound up with a 327 third game for a total of 837. The performance, which was in league competition, had bettered a local record of 774 set up a few minutes earlier by George Vallos. The perfect game record of two straight first was made by Frank Caruana of Buffalo in 1924.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Hamilton 10, Colgate 7.
N. Y. Fencers' Club 12, Yale 10.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULT

Dartmouth 38, Bowdoin 16.

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Tulsa Takes Lead From Shamrocks

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	12	1	6	66	40	25
Chicago	11	2	11	53	49	24
Minneapolis	10	1	8	51	37	21
Duluth	10	1	8	36	33	20
Kansas City	10	2	8	39	31	20
Buffalo	4	2	9	26	37	10
St. Louis	3	0	12	30	50	6

RESULTS JAN. 17

St. Louis 1, Duluth 0.
Tulsa 3, Chicago 2, overtime.
Kansas City 3, Buffalo 0.

RESULTS JAN. 18

Kansas City 0, Buffalo 0, overtime.
Tulsa 2, Chicago 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 19—Tulsa increased its lead in the American Hockey League by defeating Chicago 2-0, to make a clean sweep of the two-game series Sunday. A crowd of 4200 fans watched the game. Two goals in the final period, the first by Bob Trapp on a fine solo rush and the second the result of a fine combination play, Leo LaFrance to Ron Moffatt, accounted for the victory. The summary:

TULSA		CHICAGO
LaFrance, Metcalfe, lw		
	rw, Brydson, MacKenzie, McFayden	
Keats, Sheppard, c	c, Riley, Clayton	
Marker, Moffatt, Powley, rw	lw, Burns, Wiseman	
Williams, ld	rd, Mulligan	
Trapp, Hansen, rd	ld, Headley, Mulligan	
McCusker, g	g, Timmins	

Score—Tulsa 2, Chicago 0. Goals—Trapp, Moffatt for Tulsa. Assists—LaFrance for Tulsa. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Jan. 19—The Buffalo Buffs, who have been playing on the road since the opening of the American Hockey League season last November, held the champion Pla-Mors to a scoreless tie in an overtime match Sunday night in the Kansas City Ice Palace. Garnet Campbell drove the puck into the Buffalo net in the overtime period but the referee, William O'Hara, did not see the play and disallowed the protest of the Kansas City team.

KANSAS CITY		BUFFALO
Ranger, Goodman, lw	rw, Morrison, St. John	
Campbell, Mitchell, c	c, Thorsteinson, Heyd	
Dunfield, McCormick, rw	lw, Bouchard, Desy	
McLeod, Jamieson, ld	rd, Breen, Oatman	
Halderson, Jagunich, rd	ld, Donnelly, Mills	
Byrne, g	g, Stark	

Score—Kansas City 0, Buffalo 0. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods and 30m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19—Walter Jackson's score early in the second period gave St. Louis a 1-to-0 victory over Duluth, here Saturday night, and was a signal for the greatest offensive rally staged on Duluth ice this season.

ST. LOUIS		DULUTH
Pattendon, O'Neil, lw	rw, Porslund, Gibson	
Kirk, Goyer, Jackson, c	c, Leswick, Scott	
Kendall, Cameron, rw	lw, Merrill, Green	
Clark, ld	rd, Langlois	
Singer, Creasy, rd	ld, Bergl, Davis	
Measures, g	g, Turner	

Score—St. Louis 1, Duluth 0. Goals—Jackson for St. Louis. Referee—Heimer Grenner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19—In the first game of the series played on Kansas City ice, Saturday night, the Pla-Mors got off to a 1-to-0 lead in the first period, and added to the margin in the closing session to win 3 to 0. Milfred Banger, Pla-Mor wingman, took a pass from the Veteran Clarence Jamieson and drove past Joe Stark after 18m. 56s. of play.

KANSAS CITY		BUFFALO
Goodman, Ranger, lw	rw, Morrison, St. John	
Campbell, Mitchell, c	c, Thorsteinson, Heyd	
McCormick, Dunfield, rw	lw, Bouchard, Desy	
McLeod, Jagunich, ld	rd, Rennie, Oatman	
Jamieson, Halderson, rd	ld, Donnelly, Mills	
Byrne, g	g, Stark	

Score—Kansas City 3, Buffalo 0. Goals—Ranger, Dunfield, McCormick for Kansas City. Assist—Jamieson for Kansas City. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 19—Scoring on Gus Marker's rebound after three minutes of a hectic overtime period, Leo La France, colorful Frenchman, gave Tulsa a 3-to-2 victory over Chicago in the series opener here, Saturday night and Tulsa stepped out into undisputed first place in the American Hockey championship race. A crowd of 5500 fans watched the game.

TULSA		CHICAGO
LaFrance, Metcalfe, Moffatt, lw		
	rw, Brydson, McFayden	
Keats, Sheppard, c	c, Riley, Clayton	
Marker, Powley, rw	lw, Burns, Wiseman	
Williams, ld	rd, Headley	
Hansen, Trapp, rd	ld, MacKenzie, Mulligan	
McCusker, g	g, Timmins	

Score—Tulsa 3, Chicago 2. Goals—La France 2, Marker, Sheppard, for Tulsa; Clayton, Brydson, Wiseman, for Chicago. Assists—Williams 2, Hansen, for Tulsa; Burns, McFayden, for Chicago. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—20m. periods and 3m. 3s. overtime.

RAIN STOPS CRICKET PLAY

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

DURBAN, S. Af., Jan. 19—There was no play Saturday in the third test cricket match between South Africa and England owing to a heavy rain all Friday night. Before the premature conclusion of the proceedings on the opening day the visitors made a good start by dismissing four South African batsmen for 89 runs. In the series so far the first game was won by South Africa and the second drawn.

MRS. WIGHTMAN WINS FINAL

Mrs George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., defeated Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, Jan. 17, for the Massachusetts squash racquets championship, winning, after a four-game battle, at 15—10, 15—4, 16—17, 17—15. Mrs. Wightman will defend her United States title next month in Connecticut.

HARVARD ELECTS DE LIMA

William S. de Lima '31 of New York, holder of the Harvard pool record in the 440-yard freestyle swim, has been elected captain of the Harvard swimming team. The captain-elect has scored four first places in the three meets held so far this season.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

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Middle States L. T. A. to Support Gibbons at U. S. L. T. A. Election

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Middle States Lawn Tennis Association, meeting here Saturday, voted to support its president, Paul W. G. Gibbons, for one of the offices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

This action, it was pointed out, was a gesture of displeasure toward the national nominating committee in ignoring Gibbons, who was the middle states' choice for a vice-presidency of the U. S. L. T. A.

The association also adopted a resolution asking that the ranking resolution of the U. S. L. T. A. be rescinded to permit "Big Bill" Tilden to be ranked No. 1.

A demand for the return of the national amateur championships to the Germantown Cricket Club, and opposition to the plan of Louis B. Dailey, president of the U. S. L. T. A. to limit the time of internationalists to three years on the Davis Cup team were highlights in the annual report of President Gibbons.

"If we were to set up a standard that a player should not participate for more than three years in Davis Cup competition," Gibbons said, "France and other nations could not help feeling it was a criticism of their players playing longer than this. In my opinion this would be looked upon as unsporting."

Joseph W. Wear, Davis Cup chairman for the last three years, expressed the opinion that nothing could be done at this time about the Davis Cup situation.

"Nothing can be done about changing the previous Davis Cup draw," he said, "until America wins the cup. I think the length of the training period should be left to the new chairman and committee in charge. There seems to be too much play, and I recognized it immediately when I took charge three years ago.

"At that time I talked with Dwight Davis, donor of the cup, and he agreed there was too long a program but that no formal gesture should be taken by the United States until the trophy returned to this country.

"I believe the cup team should leave early enough to compete in the Wimbledon championship tournament to promote international friendship, which is the big thing. If this ambassador mission is lacking, then Davis Cup competition should be cut out entirely."

A. L. Burtis, Idle Hour Club, was elected president of the middle states association to succeed Gibbons. Others elected were Thomas L. Harris, Wilmington, Del., vice-president; Coleman Mills, secretary, and J. Carle Parry, treasurer.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Amherst 9, Vermont 3.
Brown 2, New Hampshire 0.
Colgate 4, Union 2.
Conn. Aggies 1, St. Stephens 1.
Cornell 5, Rensselaer P. I. 5.
Dartmouth 7, Princeton 3.
Mass A. C. 3, Northeastern 0.
West Point 7, Bates 1.
Williams 3, M. I. T. 0.
Wisconsin 1, Michigan 0.
Yale 5, University Club 3.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS

Harvard 4, Hope Club 2.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Desert Adventures of Chimes and Chauncey

Chauncey's Race With Jack Rabbit

By FRANK DOWSETT

CHAUNCEY yawned until all you could see was his red tongue and the black roof of his mouth.

"That Jack Rabbit is afraid to race with me," he growled. "That is why he is so late."

"Perhaps he will come soon," Chauncey's sister, Chimes, said hopefully.

The two pups were sitting at the foot of a Joshua tree. Around them stretched the undulating wilderness of the Mohave Desert of California.

Chauncey frowned.

"That Jack Rabbit was to meet me here right after breakfast."

"What an impatient young man," said a voice at the pup's feet.

Chauncey looked down. He saw merry eyes, a small pointed head, a long lean body and a long lean tail. Mottled black and brown stripes crossed the shining back and tail.

"Hullo, there," said Chauncey. "You are the Whiptailed Lizard, I suppose."

"That is my name," replied the glistening reptile, wiping a long wide mouth carefully with the toes of a front foot. The toes were like fingers, long and flexible.

"Just finishing my breakfast," the lizard apologized, giving his lips a final cleaning. He curled up on the sand so that his tail touched his nose.

"What a long tail you have," exclaimed Chimes. "It is just like a whip."

"Yes," the lizard sighed. "A tail like this is quite a care. If I am not careful of it I'll lose it," he told Chimes.

"How?" the pup inquired.

"By catching it in between rocks, for instance," the lizard explained. He slid and slithered around and in between the rocks lying at the foot of the Joshua tree.

"Ouch," he cried suddenly and came to a sudden stop. "There I have done it," he said sorrowfully.

The pups looked at the lizard in amazement. They could see his head and body in front of a rock, and his tail at the back of the rock. The lizard looked as if he had been stretched to twice his length.

"Oh," cried Chimes.

A New Tail

The lizard came running out. Then the pups saw that he had lost his tail. It was still behind the rock, wiggling in the sand.

"Now, wasn't that careless of me," the lizard sighed. He looked over his shoulder at the place where his tail should have been.

"Such a beautiful tail, too." Chimes was distressed.

"Oh, well, I shall grow a new one," said the lizard.

Chimes thought he said that just to make her feel better.

"No, really, I mean it," the lizard insisted. "But," he added, rather sadly, "it will not be as long or as beautiful as the one I have just lost."

Chauncey interrupted. He was thinking about the race with the Jack Rabbit.

"Who is that coming in the distance?" he asked.

"That is a distant cousin of mine," replied the Whiptailed Lizard. "It is the Desert Tortoise. It will be a long time before he reaches this tree. He is very slow."

"Not any slower than the Jack Rabbit," Chauncey growled. "He was to be here directly after breakfast to race with me."

"Oh, I see," said the lizard. He was sympathetic, and looked at Chauncey thoughtfully.

"Chauncey," he said at last, "if you are going to race with the Jack Rabbit this morning, you should warm up. Sitting here, as you are doing, glowering, will not help you to win the race."

"My goodness," cried Chauncey, alarmed. "I must do something."

"I have an idea," the lizard suggested. "I will call my cousin, the Gridiron Lizard. He is the champion sprinter of our family. I will ask him to join you in a practice race."

"Just the thing," said Chauncey, excitedly.

The Whiptailed Lizard, without any tail, ran off in a great hurry. He looked funny, scampering over the sand without his tail. But Chauncey and Chimes were polite. They did not laugh.

Chauncey paced up and down in front of the Joshua tree. He was worried. What if the Jack Rabbit arrived before the Whiptailed Lizard's cousin, the Gridiron Lizard. Then he would have to enter the big race without any practice to warm up his long legs.

The Gridiron Lizard

There was a flashing streak of something across the sand. It came to a halt, absolutely motionless at Chauncey's feet. The pup could see a tail held high. It was crossed with black bars, like a gridiron.

"I am the Gridiron Lizard," said a low voice. "You cannot see me because my color blends perfectly with the desert sand. That is," the voice added, "except for the black bars on my tail."

"Quite correct," Chauncey replied.

"My cousin, the Whiptailed Lizard," the voice continued, "asked me to join you in a practice sprint to warm you up for your big race with the Jack Rabbit."

"Correct again," Chauncey replied.

"Very well, on your mark," the voice commanded. "Just follow my tail, and catch me if you can." The voice laughed. "Now . . . ," cried the voice, "I am off."

Chauncey saw the black-barred tail race away. With a bark of delight he broke into hot pursuit. Around the greasewood bush ran the lizard and the pup. How Chauncey stretched his legs! He was sure he was running faster than he ever had run before.

Chimes barked and cheered lustily as the racers rounded the sharp-spined opuntia cactus, and started back toward the Joshua tree.

"Hurry up, Chauncey," she called to encourage her brother. "Come on! Faster! You will win!"

Chauncey and the lizard arrived at the Joshua tree with a final spurt.

"Tail and tail," was Chimes's decision. "It was a tie."

Chauncey laughed joyously.

"I am glad," he said to the Gridiron Lizard, "that you did not lose your tail this morning. Your tail was all that Chimes was able to see coming over the finish line."

"Where is that Jack Rabbit now?" chuckled Chauncey. "I'll show him how to race."

Just then the Desert Tortoise, who they had seen in the distance earlier that morning, arrived.

"Chauncey, the Jack Rabbit cannot race with you today," the tortoise said. He drew his short, thick legs into his shell and settled down in the sand.

"My shell gets heavy on a long walk," the tortoise explained.

The shell looked heavy. It was dark walnut in color.

"I hurried over from the Jack Rabbit's house," continued the tortoise, "to bring you the news. The Jack Rabbit and I are old friends, you know. I beat one of his family in a race many years ago. Let me see . . . it was his great-great-great grandfather, Mr. Hare. You may have heard of that race. It is a fable now."

"But why cannot the Jack Rabbit race with me today?" Chauncey asked. He was disappointed.

"Well, it is this way," the tortoise began. He always had plenty of time and never hurried. "Last night the Jack Rabbit met the Coyote. The Coyote challenged the Jack Rabbit to a race in the moonlight. It was a long race. It lasted all night. Now the Jack Rabbit is at home resting. He won, you know—but he doesn't feel like another race today."

"Oh, that is excuse enough," said Chauncey with understanding kindness. "My compliments to Mr. Jack Rabbit for his victory in the race with the Coyote. I will race him when he is ready again. But tell him to be sure he is rested, because I am learning to run faster every day."

So, as there was to be no race that day between Chauncey and the Jack Rabbit, everybody went home for lunch; Chauncey and Chimes, the Whiptailed Lizard without any tail, the Gridiron Lizard, and the Desert Tortoise.

The tortoise, of course, having lots of time, did not arrive home until dinner time that evening.

Child's Book of Questions

SERIES NO. 2

Name the country with which each of the following is associated:

1. The Mikado. .....
2. D'Artagnan. .....
3. Ulysses. .....
4. Hiawatha. .....
5. Tannhauser. .....
6. Rustam. .....
7. Galahad. .....
8. The Cid. .....
9. The Inca. .....
10. Confucius. .....

Score.....
10 points per question.

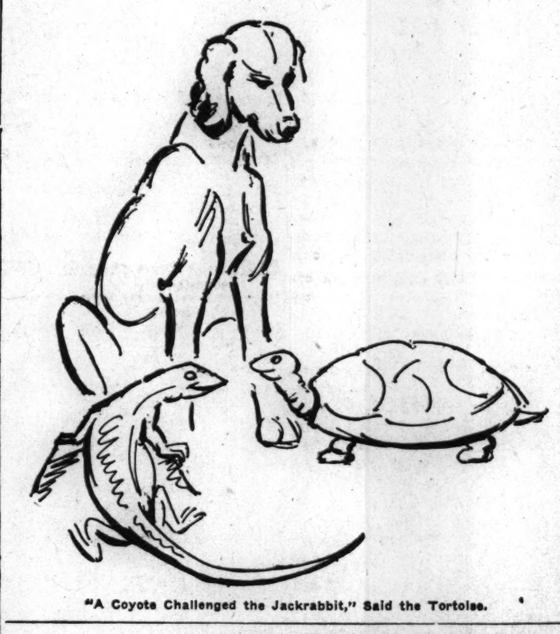
Key to Series No. 1

The following lines complete the quotations:

1. "The mouse ran up the clock."
2. "Where the golden apples grow."
3. "I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three."
4. "Of the stars that shine in heaven."
5. "In the forests of the night."
6. "Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse."
7. "The Walrus did beseech."
8. "Side by side on the table sat."
9. "Water, water everywhere,
   And all the boards did shrink;
   Water, water, everywhere,
   Nor any drop to drink."

   Note: Either line two or line four will be considered a correct answer.

10. "And leaves the world to darkness and to me."



"A Coyote Challenged the Jackrabbit," Said the Tortoise.

HOUSEKEEPING

THE WINTER CLOUDS
ARE GREY AND LOW,
THE AIR IS FILLED WITH
FLYING SNOW,
AND MOTHER SAYS THAT
WE MAY PLAY
AT KEEPING HOUSE FOR
HER TODAY.

THERE IS SO VERY MUCH
TO DO.
SHE LETS ME HELP, AND
BROTHER TOO,
AT MAKING BEDS, AND
BRUSHING UP,
AND WASHING EVERY PLATE
AND CUP.

AND WHEN THE BUSY DAY
IS PAST
AND FIVE O'CLOCK IS COME
AT LAST,
I TAKE THE DISHES FROM
THE SHELF
AND SERVE OUR SUPPER BY
MYSELF.

BEATRICE & BARBARA BROWN

Uncle Jake's Pencil

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNCLE JAKE was no ordinary kind of uncle. He was one of the exciting kind. He had all sorts of interesting things that other people do not have—a walking stick with a handle made of rhinoceros tusk; a very old watch, with pictures on its face, and a tiny chime of bells inside that played all the hours like a clock; and a wonderful pencil.

He kept the pencil in his waistcoat pocket, where he could find it in a moment without fumbling among a lot of other things. The lead twisted up and down, and sometimes it was red, and sometimes it was blue, and sometimes it was green, just as it suited Uncle Jake's fancy. At the unpointed end was a little cap that screwed on and off, and right inside, all hidden away and secret, Uncle Jake kept his pictures. This was one of his delightful "pretend" games.

Sometimes, when it was nearly dark, Uncle Jake and Martin would sit close together on the hearthrug with a paper block on their knees. They would stir the fire until there was a big light flame leaping up the chimney, and then they would decide what picture they would like best. They took it in turn to choose, and no matter how difficult Martin's choice might be, it always happened to be inside the pencil.

One evening he thought of a kangaroo jumping from England to Australia with its baby in its pocket.

"I don't believe you will ever find a kangaroo picture in the pencil," Martin said, as he watched Uncle Jake's fingers screwing the lead. "And if you can, it won't be jumping from England to Australia; and if it is it won't have it's baby in its pocket."

Uncle Jake took off the litle cap at the end, and closing one eye peered into the pencil case with the other.

"You are quite wrong," he said very seriously. "Here I have a mother kangaroo, and she is taking an enormous leap into the air. Her tail has just left London, and her front paws are almost at Port Darwin. What do you think of that?"

"But she hasn't got a baby in her pocket," said Martin, triumphantly.

Uncle Jake screwed up his eye still tighter.

"Yes—yes—I do believe I can see something like a baby—a little bit of a head with an ear on it, and one little eye peeping out!"

"Well, let's see it," said Martin, and settled very close to Uncle Jake's side.

This, of course, was the exciting moment, for immediately the pencil touched the paper they pretended that the picture slipped in some way out of the case and down the lead.

"Here comes Mrs. Kangaroo," said Uncle Jake, poking at the fire with his toe to waken up the flame again.

"She's very big," observed Martin.

"She needs to be," said Uncle Jake. "Only a big kangaroo could jump from London to Australia.

"What's that standy-up thing?" asked Martin, pushing against the side of the paper block.

"That's Tower Bridge," Uncle Jake explained. "It was from Tower Bridge that Mrs. Kangaroo took her gigantic leap. And this, over here, is Port Darwin, where she is just about to land. Look at all the people coming out to clap her. Here are the flags, flying from the public buildings; here is a newspaper man with a camera, ready to take her photograph."

"And the baby kangaroo's photograph," Martin added.

"And the baby kangaroo's photograph if it is still looking out," agreed Uncle Jake.

Martin sat back on the rug for the picture was now finished.

"Why don't pictures come out of the pencil when I hold it?" he asked, as he watched Uncle Jake put it away in his waistcoat pocket.

"They wouldn't come out for me until I was quite a big boy," he said. "When I really wanted to make pictures, and when I tried my hardest to learn how to draw, I found the pencil began to help me, until, after a time, it did anything I wanted."

Martin sat up very straight on the rug. "I am going to try very hard too," he said. "I am going to have a pencil that will help me to draw everything."

"Bed-time, Martin!" said someone at the door.

"Good-night, fellow artist!" whispered Uncle Jake.

For the Children's Easy Book Shelf

By EMEROI STACY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

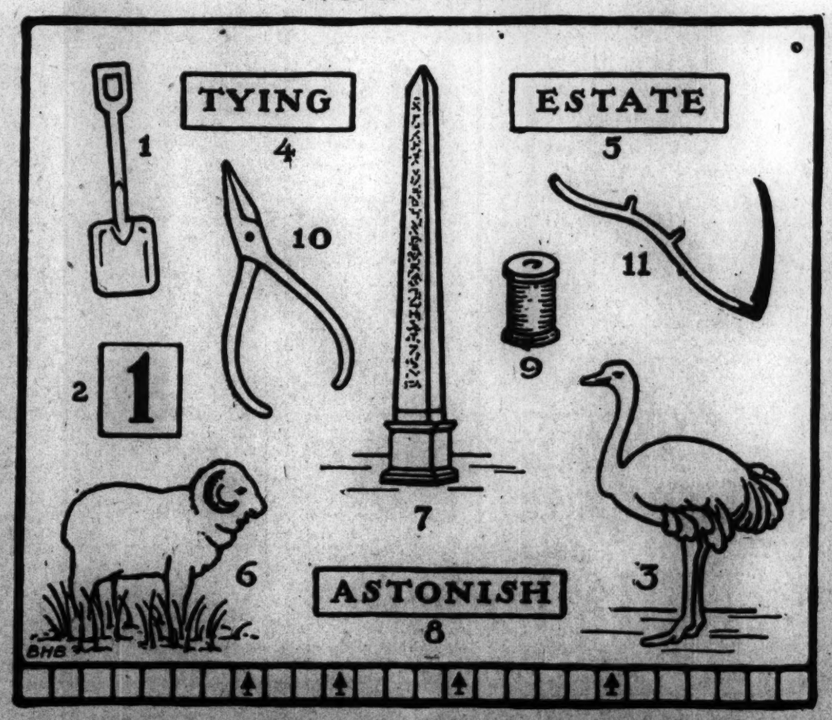
THE little people who enjoyed "Poppyseed Cakes," by Clark, illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham, will certainly like their gay, new picture book, "MIKI." The little hero of this fine story goes on a wonderful journey to Hungary, a country far across the Atlantic, and the book tells, while the gay pictures show, what Miki did in that far-away country. It also tells of his return home laden with a bag of paprika and rolled poppyseed cakes. A fine dog, named Matyi, and a big, white goose, whom Miki calls Sari, accompany the small boy. The pictures are brilliantly colored and make the book one that will be very popular to every child of 7 to 10 years. (Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y. $2.)

Johnny Ping Wing is a little peanut Chinaman with silken trousers of yellow and a coat of blue. He lives in the window of the Daffodil Shop until Uncle Charles buys him and takes him home to Little Jim. Then, it is that his adventures begin and many things happen to him, reaching a climax when he succeeds in leading a circus parade past Jim's very door. A fine, interesting story for little people. The title of the book is "THE LIVELY ADVENTURES of JOHNNY PING WING," and it was written by Ethel Calvert Phillips, who also wrote another story the children love, "WEE ANN." (Houghton, Boston. $2.) Boys and girls of 7 to 10 years of age will enjoy both books.

"AUNT GREEN, AUNT BROWN and AUNT LAVENDER" is written and illustrated by Elsa Beskow, a greatly loved writer of children's books. Elsa Beskow has a large family of her own, and she made a picture book for each child of the family. This book is the best of them all, and is the story of three quaint maiden aunts who lost their pet dog, and set out in various directions to find him. They had the most amusing adventures, and the outcome is a delightful story for everyone. Another book by Elsa Beskow which the children enjoy is a picture book, "PELLE'S NEW SUIT." Both books are interesting, for they have Swedish country life on the farm for a background, and besides being good stories contribute much to a child's knowledge of how children in Sweden live. "OLLE'S SKI TRIP" also, by Elsa Beskow, is the most fascinating story of a very real little boy and his adventures skiing. He plays snowballs and builds snow men with the little Laplanders, goes with Uncle Hoarfrost to King Winter's castle, and even meets Old Woman Thaw, riding home behind a team of real reindeer. (Harpers, N. Y. $2.50, $1.50, $2.00 respectively.)

You must not miss "KARL'S JOURNEY to the MOON," by Maja Lindberg. This is a lovely picture book, all in color. Karl goes voyaging in a soap bubble! Think of it next time you play making soap bubbles. Karl sails away one fine day in a soap bubble and discovers the kingdom of the Man-in-the-Moon. But you must read and see the book to find out everything that happened. (Harpers, N. Y. $1.50.)

Proverb Puzzle



There Are 22 Blank Squares at the Bottom of the Puzzle. In These Should Be Written Two Letters From Each of the 11 Words Represented in the Picture. See the Same Two Corresponding Letters From Each Word (Such as, the First Two, or the Last Two, or Some Other Combination). When This Has Been Correctly Done the Letters Spell a Familiar Proverb.

The Rain Fairies

When rain is just a-pouring down
All out of doors, I never frown
Because I can't go out to play;
You see I like a rainy day.

I climb upon the window-seat
And look down on the pavement-street,
For there I'm very sure to see
Rain fairies dancing in great glee.

For every time the raindrops fall,
The fairy elfins, one and all,
Bob up in bubbles on the street—
I greet them from my window-seat.

They bob and hop and bob some more,
While from the clouds the raindrops pour,
Then disappear and where they go
I never really, truly know!

MARY B. WARD.

How to Make Button Bookmarkers

At Christmas we were all given lovely books; but there was one book that we liked specially, and we all wanted to read it at the same time; so we had to take turns, and because Mummy said it is a very bad habit to turn down the pages we put bits of paper in to keep our places. But the paper kept dropping out, and altogether it wasn't a bit satisfactory.

At last Nanny suggested we should each have a bookmarker of our own, and she showed us how to make them.

She gave us each four linen buttons, a narrow piece of green ribbon, and some balls of colored wool.

First we painted the button a pretty color; then we put two together, back to back, with the end of the ribbon sandwiched in between, and with a needleful of yellow wool we sewed them together tightly through the middle, the last stitches being left loose in tiny loops and then cut through, making the buttons look like flowers with stamen, while the green ribbon was the stalk.

At the other end of the ribbon we sewed on two more buttons in the same way. The buttons prevent the marker from slipping down.

Across the middle we worked our names in wool, so now we can all find our own places in the book without any trouble.

Of course if you have not any ribbon, tape will do as well, and you can make it pretty with button-hole stitch in green wool, working from the center down each side. Or feather stitching, or cross-stitch would look well. If you like, you can make petals on the buttons with your pen or brush.

Sparkling Water Eyes and the Mocking Bird

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OASIS in the desert of the Southwest is the home of Sparkling Water Eyes, a Cahuilla Indian girl. Here, in the silent desert is a voice of melody, and she trilled the notes of the songster who answered her promptly from its perch in a row of trees, closely set for a windbreak.

"Hear it! Hear it! White man call singer 'mocking bird,' but it's our bird," she claimed eagerly. And then she explained the old Indian story. She spoke slowly and this is the tale she told her white listener.

Once this big desert was not a desert at all, for the waters of the Gulf of California covered it. Then, there was an abundance of food for all the bird-folk, but as the great waters went out there was left only the dry bottom of the gulf. With a twitter and flutter Sparkling Water Eyes dramatized the restless way the birds must then search for food, with never a minute's pause.

Along With the Lapping Waters

"Keep along with the lapping waters. Go out with the foam as it slips away," were the bird orders.

With sad, protesting cries they left. First the quackers, swimmers and long-legged waders; then the hooters and scolders; then the crowing birds and chirping birds, songsters, birds of prey; all except the retiring mocking bird.

"Oh, it was so quiet! Big hush fell on forest" (the trees that stood high on the shore before the waters left). The cedar tree missed the notes of the dove, the high shrubs felt the absence of the road-runner's "cuckoo," and the canyon growths listened in vain for the rock wren's "kree-kree-kree." Sparkling Water Eyes shook her head, showing that the silence was sad and lonesome.

Then, thinking how much the trees needed song, the mocking bird's heart was touched. It hopped off to a secret corner—a deep canyon where echoes are distinct, and practiced the different notes of the absent birds. It struggled hardest to learn the alarm calls, the chirpings of the night birds, the strange, long cries that summon, and the notes of the clear whistlers.

And then the mocking bird undertook the joyous task of cheering up the trees. Into the pleasant sunshine it poured all the morning songs. Into the cool of twilight it trilled those of the evening. Day and night it made the air ring with the charm of music.

"Go-away birds gone a long, long time. No Indian see them in winter, in summer." Sparkling Water Eyes then hurried on to tell how they came caroling homeward, and how the Indians suppose that pleasant memories drew them back. Then she closed her eyelids, just as the old story-tellers had done in handing the story down through the centuries.

"Old good-times called them. They happy to come. O-woo! O-woo," she cried out gleefully. "No twoes, twoes twoes, like white man's story! All! All the birds! Just leave out mocking bird. He stay. You remember?"

A Surprise in Bird Land

Suddenly and strangely, upon arrival in the new desert country, they found a new world of vegetation and insects. Not the least of their surprise was the sound of the mocking bird's medley, and they were filled with wonder.

"'Who has filled the trees with music; who knows our singing habits?' 'How is this we're welcomed by our songs?' 'What is it doing, the bold, bold mocker!'"

Never were things more surprising in birdland! Sparkling Water Eyes whistled bits of the medley—tones of sweetness and purity; flutelike whistles; boasting and chirping songs. She finished with screechy, quarrelsome notes, her eyes twinkling with fun.

Disturbed at first by the mimicry of the mocking bird, the birds called a great council to debate the course that should be taken. At last it was agreed that they should resume their singing among the trees, and that the mocking bird for its kindness should be forever encouraged in its marvelous gift of imitation—that its notes should be a memento of what it had done for the forest. Then, as the council disbanded they turned away gayly singing. Having fulfilled his self-imposed duties, the mocking bird could turn over his responsibility to the others. It would hold nothing against them; they nothing against the mocking bird.

"Now it sings because it's happy. It sings because world is fair, heart is glad," Sparkling Water used many sentences in saying this; then added. "I stop, listen, then Indian glad."

"Mocking bird old friend to high pines, now friend to man," said Sparkling Water Eyes. As she finished her story she trilled its "mixing song," and a mocking bird answered from its perch in the windbreak.

This is the beautiful Indian legend of the mocking bird. M. B.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

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This year, leading southern cities have prepared programs of social and sporting events surpassing previous seasons. There will be brilliant evening functions, tournaments and exhibitions in every form of outdoor recreation.

The questions, Where to Go? What to See? Where to Stay? may be solved by consulting the advertisements of hotels and resorts appearing in The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. And the problem, How to Go? finds solution in the advertisements of railroads and steamship lines. Before you start you can practically plan your entire trip with the aid of these helpful guides.

The Christian Science Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

Cordelia's Books

SOMETIMES I accuse Cordelia of being a bookworm, though, of course, I know better. She never denies it, and sometimes I fancy she is a bit pleased that even jestingly I should so recognise her fondness for books.

A remarkable little creature is Cordelia, not like anyone I have ever met before. She is quiet in her tastes and unassuming, but not in the least weak-willed. Indeed, there are times when to save a situation I have thought it the better part to withdraw my own opinion and advice, and let her handle things in her own way.

Her taste in books is unusually good. She is much more discriminating than I am. There are many books which, though I know they are not without their flaws, I like to have near me, but she is not so lenient, and will have nothing to do with these. Alice in Wonderland is one of her favorites, which speaks well for her powers of discernment. Barry, Stevenson and Christopher Morley she likes. Milton and Shakespeare and Browning rank high in her estimation. But it is the little book of Scottish ballads with the red binding which is favored of all. I sometimes wonder if with a cover of a different color the book would have the same lure.

When I am at my writing I like to have my door closed and as secure against unnecessary intrusion as is politely possible. I do not encourage apologetic little taps at the door nor the thrusting in of the head with the "I-forgot-to-say" look. I want intruders to feel a bit guilty, and if they have the courage to cross the door sill, at least to sit lightly upon the edge of their chairs while they stay.

Outside, the world may go on at its accustomed pace. In fact, I like to hear the pleasant hum of human activity so busily concerned with itself that it has no time to bother me. But to try to write while others are moving about the room making little noises is a hardship. And to try to write when others are trying not to make little noises in moving about the room, is worse.

That is why I sometimes wonder how Cordelia and I get on so well. For since Cordelia has been here I have not had a single minute in my room alone. When I close my door and sit down to work there is Cordelia sitting down, too. She sometimes sits so near to my typewriter that, not wishing to disturb her, I choose some work that I can do as well with the pencil. At other times she chooses the very book I need to work with, and sometimes she has it all day. I do not complain, for I am very fond of Cordelia and there are always other things that I can do.

* * *

When Barbara, our pretty little neighbor, took the part of Rosemary in a production of A. A. Milne's play, "Make-believe" given by the children of our school, our whole household went to see her. The play, you remember, begins with a scene where the little girl, Rosemary, decides to write a play herself, and to name it "Make-believe." She comes at once upon the difficulty which has wrecked many a good play. At the very beginning the name is recalcitrant and badly behaved. It will not spell itself authoritatively. She decides that she must call it "Make-believe," and nothing else. At first `believe` seems right and then `beleive` seems better. The more she thinks about it the worse it is until at last she is hopelessly fuddled.

She calls in James, the family butler, and he is sure that it is `believe`, and no other way, until she begins to talk about it and then he too loses his grip, and both seem right, and both seem wrong, and he is no help at all. It was too much for either of them, and so Rosemary solved the problem very satisfactorily by spelling it `believe`. "Then," said she, "if it is right I shall be right and if it is wrong, I shall be funny."

It is a delightful play, in Mr. Milne's always charming when-we-were-very-young manner. But to my consternation I found that I too had begun to doubt as to the proper sequence of the "e" and the "i." And by the time I reached home I was in such a state that I could neither spell it right nor be funny.

I went straight to my dictionary, but Cordelia was there first. I waited some time, but she did not seem inclined to give it up, and I did not like to ask her for it. For three days I tried to remember to look up that word when Cordelia was not there, but whenever I thought of the word, she was there, and when she was not there I had forgotten about the word.

I tried taking the sage advice of James, who thought that "sometimes if one writes a word careless like on the blotting paper, and then looks at it with the head on one side, there is a sort of instinct comes over one." But the instinct did not manifest itself, nor did any light dawn as to the proper places for the "e" and the "i" in the word. The "e" might go before the "i" or the "i" before the "e" for all I could tell. The first day it was not so bad. I was writing a humorous article, and while I did not exactly know whether I was right or funny, I hoped I was being funny. I tried spelling it both ways so I suppose I was both right and funny.

Just as the problem was beginning to assume a serious aspect I remembered something I had promised to get for Cordelia. So the morning of the fourth day, I left my work and went down and bought Cordelia an ivy bowl with the ivy to fill it.

It was a lovely thing of clear crystal like a bubble with a slight tint of lilac, as of water in a clear lake at twilight. Looking at it now, I can see it swinging gently back and forth and picking up the beams of sunlight, making them into rainbows. Though I bought it especially for Cordelia, I think in the end I have had the more pleasure from it.

It has a long brass chain and I have hung it on a hook and filled it with water, putting the ivy in so that it hangs down on all sides gracefully. I gently took Cordelia up from her perch on the dictionary and placed her on one of the shining tender green leaves.

* * *

Now Cordelia is a lady-bug, a red lady-bug with beautiful black spots, and very handsome. But she is not at all an ordinary lady-bug and has very decided tastes for certain things which she indulges shamefully. She likes dictionaries and does not like ivy bowls. She flew away to think it over, and I could not find her for three days. I hardly knew what to do. I could not call her as one would call a cat or a dog, for she had not been brought up that way. I could not tempt her with choice bits, for I had already given her more green ivy than any lady-bug could eat in a year; that is, if lady-bugs eat ivy. I tried leaving the dictionary open at inviting words. But Cordelia had been disturbed. She was thinking it over and nothing could move her until she herself changed her mood and came back of her own accord.

Just when I had given up the search I stepped without premeditation to the west window. It was sunset time and the bowl was pink and green and rose and lavender. I stood watching the lovely play of light on the water-filled glass and thinking how many beautiful things there are in the world that are so simple and so natural that we scarcely notice them until our attention is attracted to them by some unusual contact; with smooth red lady-bugs, for instance, black spotted and of positive disposition, I stood for some minutes before I saw that on the casement was Cordelia, close to the glass, looking out at the sunset with me, exactly as she had time and time again before the unfortunate incident of the ivy bowl. In my pleasure at finding her I moved too quickly and she flew away, only to alight on the dictionary which I had opened for her. I hope I shall not forget how to spell believe, or is it believe?

E. G.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Acknowledgment

Some quaint New England towns,
some Brooklyn streets
Gave all my youth-sung songs to me.
The world holds richer places, wiser
songs
That I shall one day hear and see.

But I have loved those avenues of
elms.
These spires of Brooklyn tapering
Above blunt streets, and I have
learned that love
Is not a to-be-sneered-at thing!

—VIOLET ALLEYN STORM, in "Gossip of the Hour."

Old Hellas in New England

A spacious old New England town
lies there,
Amid the grass green meadows of the
ridge.
Its streets are naves of over-branching trees,
Beneath whose leaves we view its
rude timed bridge.
The wind is sweet with all the breath
of May,
The earth-brown tillage of the valley
sings,
Rich beds of flowering shrubs, and
snowy wreaths,
Where from the dewy-turf the cool
grass springs.

The hue of rose-pink from the setting sun,
The dark-blue cornice patterns of the
clouds;
Tread down the turquoise pavement
of the heavens,
And with their glory all the landscape
fills.
The beauty of the sunset lights the
scene,
The evening shadows creep along the
hills;
Old Hellas in New England from this
hour,
Has stripped democracy of all its
shrouds.

Drama, adventure, scholarship, and
youth!
These things made Athens powerful
in the state,
Where all was candor, kindliness,
and poise,
Passions were small, but true ideas
great.

RICHARDS WOOLFENDEN.

The Old-Time Playhouse

A few evenings ago I travelled back through time: the means I cannot tell you now: suffice it to say that, after a few wild moments of incredible speed, I found myself in a graceful high-prowed boat that drew in to some ancient water-eaten steps.

"St. Saviour's Stairs, masters, and God b' wi' ye!" cried the boatman, and we were walking up the clink, then to the left, and thence to Maiden Lane, a long, straggling street with ditches down the sides, and houses with their little garden plots, each come at by a tiny bridge across the ditch. By such a bridge, but larger, we crossed into an alley which led us to some trees, and then deserted us, leaving us before the door of a tall, grey-whitish structure, octagonal, it seemed, thatch-roofed, with three rows of small windows set in pairs. Two high-peaked roofs peeped up above the top, and higher still a narrow tower from which a bluish flag embroidered with a yellow globe flapped proudly. As we looked, from one of the windows in the tower a trumpet was thrust out and gave forth two long and several staccato flourishes in quick succession.

"'Tis the second call," cried a well-dressed fellow at the entrance door, and rattled a money-box suggestively. Above his head hung a sign whereon Hercules bearing the globe, and in Latin: "The actor takes his parts from all the world."

"What play," I asked, "to-night?"

"Have you not seen it on all the posts in London?" he replied, proudly displaying a playbill whereon "This day, the 15 May, shall be acted a new play, never played before, called 'The Tragicall Historie of Hamlet, the Prince of Denmarke' (this all in red letters befitting tragedy), by William Shakespeare."

"Who play the parts?" I asked. "'Tis not announced."

"It never is," he replied; "But it's Dick Burbage as the melancholy Prince. . . ."

As I left the door a voice was raised outside: "Beshrew me! Fourpence, sirrah, to stand in the yard! I paid but twopence yesterday!"

"Indeed, master, 'tis a new play to-night—the charge is always double."

I turned to the lowest gallery where the private "rooms" (boxes) were found, and paid two shillings further. Then I emerged into daylight, and the circumference of a circle, broken only where the stage projected far into the "yard," where the groundlings hustled and pressed. At the back of the stage rose the "tyring-house," and from it jutted a balcony that soon would be the battlements of Elsinore. Across the "yard," in a large box near the "tyring-house," a band of ten was tuning its harps and viols and recorders.

As I turned my eyes back to the stage, a magnificently dressed young man sauntered on, carrying the stool for which he had just paid sixpence, and, seating himself at the side of the stage, but well toward the front, nodded to some few in the lower gallery, pulled out a tiny mirror and viewed himself . . . in calm content. More of the same class followed him, and a couple next him fell to a game of cards.

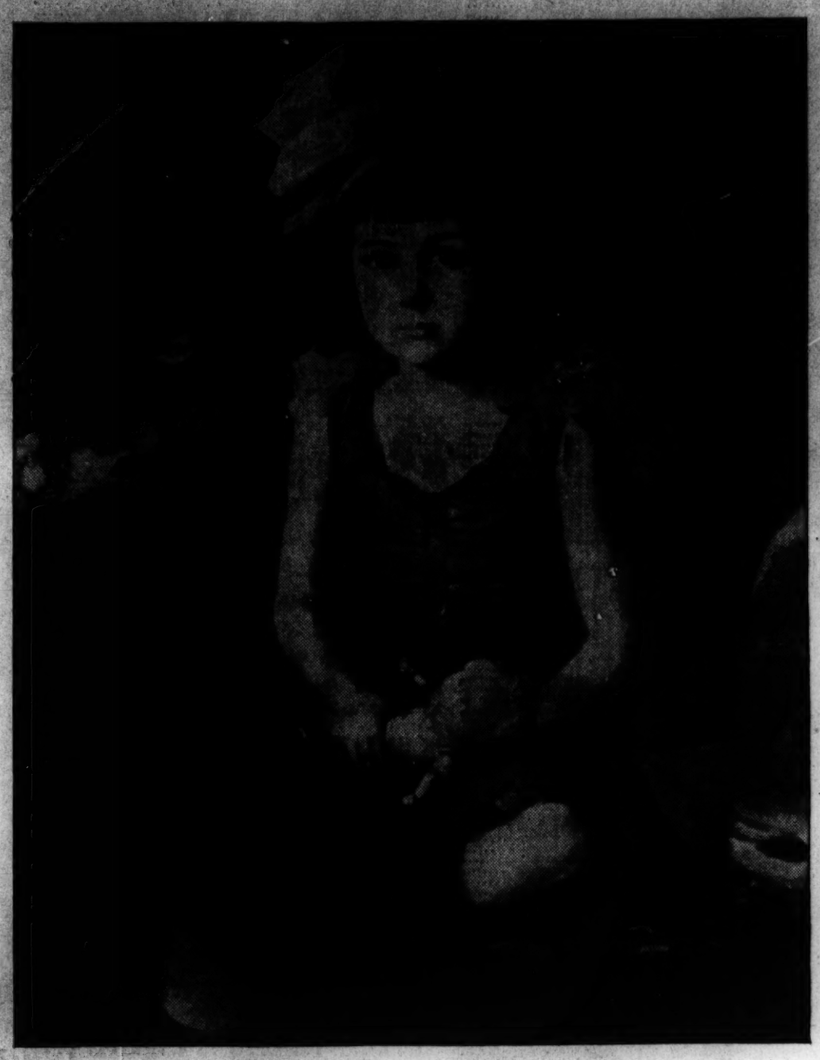
"The very pest of the playhouse, those fellows!" muttered someone at my side. . . .

In and out the crush below vendors of various wares wormed their way. "A new play, but just printed—sixpence! Read while you wait." "Pippins! Who'll buy pippins?" . . .

A hall of nutshells rattled past the rail. I looked up and saw in the highest gallery a row of faces chewing. I noted how the husks were carefully aimed at all below impartially—no, not quite impartially, for my fine young gentlemen lounging on the stage were getting more than their fair share of them.

And now the trumpet blared again, and Prologue walked to the front, dressed all in black, a wreath of bay-leaves round his temples, and in his hand the title of the play. In a few short lines he craved our favour, and the play began.

I shall say nothing of it except that my neighbour whispered that the short, stout Hamlet with the wide forehead and thoughtful eyes was Richard Burbage, and that the stately ghost with the high-pitched voice of oldtime convention was no other than Will Shakespeare. . . . And as I rose to go, the theater faded, and I returned once more to this year of the twentieth century.—From a lecture by Mr. Lowenstam, in The Shakespearean Quarterly.



An American Child. From a Portrait Painted by John William Orth

AN INTERESTING American child, in her cherry red frock, is here portrayed by John William Orth, whose work now on display in the Yunt Galleries of Kansas City, Missouri, furnishes many interesting subjects skillfully handled in oils.

In his appreciation of Orth's work Louis Mayer has written:

"John William Orth is one of these European artists who brings to our country not only the best traditions of Munich, for centuries one of the great art centers, but his own unique artistic personality, which easily won him leadership among the younger generation of painters in Germany.

"As with all true masters, his work seems to be done without apparent effort—thus, at first glance, not attracting by its brilliancy certain technique, but by the spirit which has found its fullest and most spontaneous expression by means of the artist's unfailing skill."

At present the studio of this artist of colorful background is in Kansas City, Missouri.

Winslow Homer's Sea

In 1867 Winslow Homer made his first voyage to Europe, and on that long trip over he learned to know the sea and its moods, and deep and strong within him stirred a love and respect for its power, vastness and majesty. It held him in its spell for the rest of his days. The love born in him on that trip was more important, did more to change his art, than any of the things he saw, people he met in the great artistic city of Paris. He stayed abroad for ten months, until his funds gave out, and then he returned to America. . . .

A circumstance took him back to the beautiful east coast of England, to a quaint little fishing village. He stayed here two years, painting the lovely beach, the high cliffs, the fishermen and their wives; painted shipwrecks and rescues. With all his power and honesty he was now painting the ocean and those who live by it. . . .

When Winslow Homer returned to America after his two years in England . . . he was completely enchanted by the coast of Maine, and felt that no other spot in the wide world could so satisfy him. Near by (Scarsboro), he built at a place called "Prout's Neck," his studio, which was to be his home as well. It was a snug little cottage he built, hardly enough to withstand the fierce "northeasters" that raged along the coast, and in it he lived for nearly thirty years. On the side of the cottage facing the ocean was a fine wide balcony, so that when he was resting he could sit and watch the ocean. Behind his cottage was a lovely garden, fragrant and sweet with old-fashioned English flowers—primroses and cinnamon pinks. About his garden he built a high stone wall, to shut out the curious eyes of prying people. To some, a stone wall means a prison, but to Winslow Homer it meant freedom. Do you remember how he liked his studio on the roof with its wall, when he was a young man in New York City, and how he delighted in the garden wall about his little home in England. . . .

In order to see the storms better in all their fury that beat, raged, and roared about Prout's Neck, and to feel part of them, he built a portable studio set on runners. It was a tiny studio only six feet by eight feet, with one door and a big plate-glass window. During a wild "nor'-easter" he would take this little studio out, and paint as the storm beat against its sides.—GRACE INWIN, in "Trail-Blazers of American Art."

די עצות פון גאָט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינעס מאניטאר")

ווי. אין שוץ איזיזכם קענען סיר זיך זעלבסט, און דאָס גליובן די אנדערע בעזוין פון אזא סין אובבקוסליכקייט ווען סיר ווילען נאר אין נאכפאלן פריי מאכען אונזערע נעהאנקען ווענען זיערע פראָבלעמען, אחוץ אין א זעלבע אינזיכטען ווען סיר ווילען זיין זיכער אז סיר ווילען זיי קענען בעהילפען סיט אונזער ראָט.

מערי בייקער עדדי, די עגטדעקקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סיינענס האָט אָפּ־ געשריבען אויפֿן 129 זיימ פון איהר בוך, „די קרשטע קירך פון קריסט, סיינענטיסט, „The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy.

אין פּערשידענע שריפטען, ווי אזוי סיר זאָלען באַהאנדלען די יכעניג ווילכע סיר ליבען, זי האָט גשריבען, „פּערלאָזט זיך אויף גאָט, און ער וועט פיהרען אלע אייערע פּרים. נעהסטס אָן מיינע עצות און סיינע לעהרעס נאר ווען זיי פערקערפערען דעם עקר און אינהאלט פון די עשרת־הדברות, און פון די גליקזעליגקייטען, און פון די לעהרעס און משל פון קריסטוס יעזוס־ בשעת זי האָט אָנגעשריבען דיזע ווערטער האָט זי נאָכאמאל פּיעלע שוועריגקייטען ווילכע מלענען כסדר פּערלאַנגען אז זי זאָל זיי ראַטען, אָבער זי פלעגט זיי שטענדיג בעטען אז זיי זאָלען זיך אָנווענדען צו גאָט און זיין חכמה, און צו פערשפּאָרען זוכען חיל־ פֿע פון מענשליכע סיינונג.

אזוי באלד ווי אייגער ווערט בעוואוסט אז ער האָט ערהאלטען נאריש און אונ־ נעזוכטע ראָטע, דאַרף ער ניך קאָנווענדען די מעלות פון שאָנדהאפטיגקייט און פעסטיג־ קיים. אך, ווייזעל מעות־דיגע ענשלוסען ווערען נעמאכט, ווייזעל ניט נוזיגע זא־ כען ווערען נעקוויפט, און ווייזעל אונליק עם ווערט בעשאפען אי אין קלויבע און אי אין גרויסע אינזיכטען צוליבע אונזער אונ־ מעגליכקייט ביזוישפאָרן אונקלובע ראָטע און נאריש עצות צו באַיגענלוסטען א צוויי־ טען אָדן זיין אויגען־ווילגונג ווען קיין גוטעס ניט אריסקומען פון אזא סיז שפּרע־ בונג: און פון דעסטוועגען ווערען אזעלכע סיטלען צייטגעווייז אויס אונווייסהייטען בענוצט. אין אזעלכע אינזיכטען קען זיך דער רעזיגער פּרוזון ווילכער איז נעווארען אזוי באַיגענלוסט זיך אפּרופען אין זיין פּערלאָנג צו ענשוילדיגען זיך, „טען האָט סיך שפּאָר עזשנערד." דאָס איז א פּוס־ טער עגשפּער, ווייל אויב ער וואָלט ריכטיג ווידערגעשפּאָנען די פאַלשע ראָטען וואָלט ער קיין שוועריגקייטען ניט נקומען.

צו יעדען שוועדע פון יעדען מאָג ברוי־ כען סיר מוסה און בעווייז סיט וואָס צו מעסטען די מענשליכע אומשאַנדען און צו פרובירען די נעפערישאפט און וואהרהיים פון די עצות פון גאָט. דאַן ווען סיר ווערען בעציונג אין די מאַסקענען פון אונזער אינווסיטי פערסיאלונג אז זי זיינען וואהר, שרעד ווען סיר ווערען פּרעזיבערט דורך די הילף־ריכע ווערטער פון א פערזון אין ווען סיר זיינען פערטרויט, און ווען סיר ווייסען שוערעס זיכער צו ווערען נעפיהרט פון גאָט, וועלכן סיר אנערקענען די וואה־ רע חכמה און ראָטע, און סיר ווילכן נעהסל־ טען ווערען.

די יעצע ראָטע וועלכע איז ווירקליך קען צוגלויבען ווערען זיך א שטרען וואָס פיהרט די אלע וועלכע נעהען צו נאָך צו א קוואל פון וואהרהיים, אין וועלכע עס איז ניט אוסשאַנד, אזוי זיכער ווי דער שטערן פון בה־לחם האָט נעפיהרט די חכמים צום קריס־ מוס־קינד, ריפּ יזנגען יזוס. אין אסתיק עצה בעטשאָפּ ניט נאר דעם נעבער אליין נאר אויך דעם יענינגען וועלכער נעהסט צו די עצה, און דאָס גליובען בעניגס עס די אלע וועלכע שאָפען זיך סוס דער סוס, אין אסתיק נעפריוען תפלה שפּענס אויף די וועג אויר אלע וועלכע זוכען סיינ־ען נאָנצען זיך נעזונט

אינפּארמאציאן ווענען קריסטשען סיינענס קי־ טערשאר וואס ווערט אריסנענעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראך פון בעשטעל וועלען דורך א שריפטליכען נאכפּרעגע צו די קריסט־ [illegible]

The Counsels of the Lord

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"O LORD, thou art my God; I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name; for thou hast done wonderful things; thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth." When one considers seriously how much time is given by us as individuals in offering to or receiving from others counsel concerning human affairs, and, what is more important, how much of that time is wasted, the conclusion is quite surprising.

It is a human tendency to consult others with assiduous regularity, sometimes wisely, oftener not, upon our experiences, our steps toward progress, and our ultimate good. There are occasions when one needs to be willing to ask for and to be receptive to the wisdom of a friend; but to seek advice frequently is weakening, and tends to retard the progress of the individual so doing. Strong characters rely little upon human counsel or advice. Rather do they habitually seek wisdom from on high.

The teachings of Christian Science are developing thinkers who are independent, progressive, and helpful because, to those who are its earnest students, the fact daily becomes clearer that God is the only true counselor, and that we may safely rely upon Him at all times. If the way is not always clear, then one may ask help from an experienced Christian Scientist; but what is needed is prayer to God for light and guidance rather than human counsel. This beautiful method has blessed and purified many lives, freeing individuals from a bondage of which, many times, they were not aware, namely, that of fear or of dependence upon the opinions of others.

To one student of Christian Science the lesson of the lack of wisdom in seeking too frequent counsel from others was valuable, but not more so than the lesson learned concerning the unwise giving of advice. It is a great temptation to concern ourselves too seriously with the affairs of others, even to offer unsought and sometimes ill-advised counsel. To be sincerely interested and helpfully to express interest in others is the Christian way; and often the most helpful expression of interest is to leave another free to seek God's counsel and be guided by it.

The wisdom of leaving others free to work out their problems, except when advice is sought, means freedom for all concerned in a larger measure than can be readily realised. Unintentionally we sometimes burden even beloved members of our own family by our untimely and needless concern on their behalf. In such a case we may free ourselves and others from much discomfort if we will completely dismiss from our thought their problems, except on the occasions when we are sure of being helpful.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, taught us the true attitude toward those we love when she wrote on page 129 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Trust God to direct your steps. Accept my counsel and teachings only as they include the spirit and the letter of the Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes, and the teachings and example of Christ Jesus." When she wrote these words, Mrs. Eddy had many students who were constantly calling upon her for advice; but she urged them to seek God and His wisdom, instead of being guided by human opinion.

When one is conscious of receiving unwise and unsought counsel, needful qualities are those of steadiness and determination. How many mistaken decisions are made, how many needless articles are bought, and how much unhappiness is caused in both large and small ways through lack of resistance to counsel or advice that is patently unwise. To influence another without that other's consent will not prove salutary; and yet this is sometimes ignorantly or otherwise attempted. At such times the victim is apt to dismiss the circumstance with the saying, "I was overpersuaded," when right resistance would have avoided the difficulty.

Every hour of every day we need courage and conviction wherewith to weigh circumstances and to prove the faithfulness and truth of God's counsels. Then when these are made plain to us in the privacy of our own meditation or by the helpful words of one who, we feel sure, is earnestly striving to be led by God, we shall recognize the true wisdom and counsel, and profit by it.

True counsel is a guiding star which leads its followers to the truth in any situation, as surely as the star of Bethlehem led the wise men to the Christ-child. It blesses both the giver and the receiver, as well as all whom it may touch. Earnest, faithful prayer opens the way to the right guidance of those who earnestly seek it.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

The Quiet Room

O Quiet Room, so comforting and gay!
Awaiting me as sunset shadows gray
The western clouds; I turn the
friendly lock
And enter, nodding to the smiling
clock
Which sings a welcome. On the table
round,
Old book companions, simple and
profound,
Invite me; eyes of understanding
friends
From pictures speak; a rosebud fragrance lends.

The open desk a pleasant task suggests.
Bright covered, a maternal chair
requests—
Protecting wings outspread—my presence there
To rest, to think, to offer grateful
prayer.
A painting, long familiar, lovely,
warm,
Casts witchingly upon me its old
charm
Of opal lake and pine tree—O the
scent!—
Dear Quiet Room you wrap me in
content.

MARTHA MADISON SMITH.

Tui—the Parson Bird

Tutira is situated in the northern portion of Hawke's Bay. . . .

Certainly there is no better run in Hawke's Bay, and probably no sheep station in New Zealand has at this date its natural advantages of barren and waste land. . . .

Considering our opportunities the Tui has baffled us more than any other species attempted during the past season. Not that he is very shy or very timid; far less so, indeed, than we had anticipated. It is the extreme rapidity of his every movement, the gloss and sheen of his plumage, and to a lesser degree the brief period between laying of the eggs and development of the nestlings. . . .

The Tui sometimes builds in a "cup" of small branches, often selecting a thick clump of side shoots for a site. Oftener the nest is placed among trails of supple-jacks and bush vine or lawyers, never in too thick a clump, however, and always at twenty or thirty feet from the ground.

The nest is about the size of a black-bird's or a thrush's, but not so deep or compact, and is always finished with an edge of manuka twigs. It is only loosely secured on its site, and many Tuis' nests are blown from their moorings during summer gales. The graceful eggs are much pointed and white, or white shot with a very pale rose or pink.

Both nests under the camera this year were built on matapos. The Tui feeds her nestlings on fuchsia, and probably other berries, and supplies of some sort were also gathered from the matapos in the vicinity. . . . During December we got a Tui's nest in a small spinney in the Waikahau river, and from above, off the hill's steep slopes, we could both see and hear the bird singing on her eggs.

Never before had I known any species sing on the nest, and this Tui's "O-coo-coo-coo-coo-coo," each syllable rapidly enunciated, produced a distant and peculiar note, impossible to forget and confuse with any other. . . . We were close to her, yet she sang as if her song could have no ending. . . . The sun was shining above the flowing river, the leaves green, of every shape and shade, her great love had cast out fear.

Much of Tui's singing we cannot hear, the notes too high, I suppose for our human ears, for I have often watched the bird's throat from but a few yards' distance swelling with song entirely inaudible.—From "Birds of the Water Wood and Waste," by H. GUTHRIE-SMITH.

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By
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LOWER PRICE TREND IS NOT YET CHECKED

Support of Stock Market Is Lacking—Trading Still Sluggish

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP) — The financial markets began a new week reluctantly today, thoroughly under the blue Monday influence.

Share prices drifted moderately lower, with a few prominent issues breaking their 1930 minimum levels, but bear prodding failed to bring out important liquidation, and the market seemed to have been sold almost to a standstill. Trading was in extremely slim volume. The bond division was likewise apathetic, although prices there showed a fairly good undertone.

Moderately active selling appeared during the last hour of trading, after the list had drifted lower in sluggish trading most of the day.

The closing tone was weak, but total sales approximated only 1,300,000 shares. General Electric sagged a point to a new low for the present shares, and U. S. Steel, American Telephone and American Can lost about as much.

Westinghouse Electric, Case, and Allied Chemical dropped 2, going under their 1930 lows, and Gillette lost about 4.

The comparative stability of indices of business activity from November to December, now that the figures are available, has led to the sanguine hope that the depression has reached bottom, but the financial community is evidently anxious to take a more accurate measure of the shrinkage in corporate profits, before beginning to discount the prospects of recovery.

Seek Signs of Improvement

The bond market is being watched more carefully than stocks for signs of improvement. While the better grade new bonds offered publicly last week found a ready market, it is understood that dealers are still left holding a substantial amount of the new issues.

Banking interests feel that improvement in the bond market to an extent which would permit the resumption of foreign financing in this market might have a distinctly stimulating effect upon world economic conditions. At the moment, many projected domestic issues, it is understood, are being held up, however, and there is further talk of still another reduction in the New York rediscount rates, as a means of forcing hesitant funds into long-term investment.

The week-end business and trade reports in the main failed to shed new light on the situation, but most encouraging perhaps were the reports from some centers of active wholesale buying for spring trade. The low prices for merchandise are meeting gratifying response in many cities. The bureau of labor statistics announced today that its index of wholesale prices dropped 2½ per cent in December, bringing the purchasing power of the 1926 dollar up $1.27 3-5.

The Standard Statistics index of industrial production for last month was announced as only one point below November. In November it dropper 3.7 points, and 6 points in October, so that the curve seems clearly to be flattening out.

Firm Tone to Bonds

The bond market maintained a firm tone in a very quiet movement today.

There was some irregularity in the carrier group, where some of the larger changes were on the down side, but the major trend remained upward. Trading in utility issues was dull but prices were slightly above Saturday's closing level and the same was true of high grade industrials. In the foreign section, European bonds that have profited from a good demand in recent sessions displayed some hesitancy and were about steady. Latin-American government issues were firm.

The start of the new week was in marked contrast with last in respect to new financing. There was only one issue, a $1,000,000 municipal offering.

The developments concerning new financing will be carefully watched, inasmuch as it will have a very important bearing on the listed market. In fact, some commentators contend that the immediate future of the market depends very largely on the extent of capital emissions.

The improvement in the bond market, which made it possible for the Texas & Pacific Railroad to market $13 000 000 5s, has been followed by dismissal of its application to issue that amount in promissory notes by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The rise in bond prices enabled the road to substitute long-term financing.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 19	Jan. 17
68¼	45	4	Abitibi	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
66½	36	6	Abitibi pf	100	42	42	42	..
37⅝	14½	.60	Adams Ex	1200	18½	18⅛	18⅜	19
1¾	½	..	Ahumada	2500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
158⅝	67½	.20	Air Reduc	4600	93¾	92½	93	93¾
36	6¼	.60	Airway El	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	9
3½	½	..	Ajax Rubber	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15⅞	4½	.40	Alaska Jun	8200	9¼	8¼	9⅛	8⅞
15⅛	6	..	Albany PWP	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
35¼	8¾	..	Alleghany	2000	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
343	170¼	6½	Allied Chem	4000	164¾	153½	153½	158¾
66	31¾	3	Allis Chal	900	35	34	34	35
43	..	..	Am Beet S pf	10	17	17	17	..
54⅝	30	2.40	Am Brake	400	32	32	32	32
31¾	14	..	Am Br Boy	200	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
108⅛	104⅛	.41	Am Can	37800	107¼	106¼	107	107¼
62½	34½	.6	Am Car & F	300	52¾	51¾	52¾	53¼
118	70	7	Am Car pf	200	78	78	78	..
101⅝	25	..	Am & Fgn	14100	27¾	25¾	27⅝	27½
101	25	6	Am & FP pf	100	71	71	71	..
100¾	63½	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	71	71	71	..
55	15½	2b	Am Hawaii	2500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
417⅝	84	3	Am Ice	2500	50¾	50¼	50¾	..
58⅝	16	2a	Am Int Corp	1200	19	18⅝	18⅞	19⅞
105	18¼	2	Am Loco	100	23½	23½	23½	24¼
51½	13¼	1	Am Metals	100	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
95	30	7	Am Nat G pf	100	38	38	38	37½
119¾	36½	10	Am Rad&S	800	47	46	46	46¾
107	90	6	Am P & L	100	96	96	96	..
39¾	15	1	Am Radiat	3900	17½	16¾	16¾	18⅞
100⅞	38	3b	Am Roll Mill	6400	35½	35	35¼	39⅝
67¾	52½	3	Am Saf Raz	600	63½	62¾	63	63
3⅞	1½	..	Am Ship	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
79½	37½	4	Am Smelt	2600	43	41⅜	43⅛	43¾
22½	1¼	..	Am Solvents	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
52¼	19½	2	Am Sil Fnd	2300	25¾	25½	25¾	25¾
69⅞	39¼	5	Am Sugar	100	46	46	46	..
27½	15	5	Am Tel&Cab	20	17	16⅞	17	..
274¼	170¾	9	Am Tel&T	7000	181¾	180¼	181½	181¾
126⅛	47⅜	3	Am Wat W	1800	55	53¾	54½	55
..	..	..	Am W W ct	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	..
20½	5½	..	Am Wool	800	10¼	10	10	10¾
44⅞	13⅜	..	Am Wool pf	300	30	29¾	29¾	30¼
17⅞	3½	..	Am Zinc	100	5	5	5	5
81½	25	2½	Anaconda	6800	32½	32¼	32¾	33¾
29¼	13½	2	Arch Dan	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
83⅞	60	7	Armour D pf	900	65	63½	63½	..
8¼	2¾	..	Arm Il A	4300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
4¾	1½	..	Arm Il B	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
13⅜	3½	..	Arnold Cons	100	4	4	4	..
46½	20	4	Asso Apparel	700	27½	26½	26½	..
80½	19	2½	Asso Dry G	1000	23½	23½	23½	24¼
100½	81¾	7	Asso DG 2pf	200	82	80	80	..
342½	168	10	Atchison	400	188¾	187	187¾	189
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	100	105	105	105	..
175½	95¼	10†	Atl Coast L	100	115	115	115	..
39¾	23	..	Atl G&WI	400	35½	35	35	..
51⅞	16⅜	1†	Atl Refin	1600	20¾	20¼	20¾	20½
106	42	4	Atlas Pwd	100	49	48	49	..
106	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	100	98	98	98	..
263¾	60¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	7000	106⅛	103½	104½	105
8⅝	2⅜	..	Aviation	1600	4	3⅞	3⅞	4

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	900	21¾	21⅜	21½	21¾
115	84	7	Baldwin pf	10	92	92	92	..
122⅜	55⅜	7	Balt & O	2500	76½	74¼	76½	75½
84⅜	70¼	6	Balt & O pf	200	77¾	77¼	77¼	..
91	58	6½	Barker Br. pf	40	58	58¾	58¾	..
34	8⅝	1	Barnsdall A	6300	12¾	11⅞	12¼	13⅛
92	62	4	Beatrice	300	67	66	66	67½
109¼	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	100	106	106	106	106
57⅞	14¼	1	Rendix	400	18½	17⅞	18¼	18½
110¼	47¾	6	Beth Steel	290	47	45⅝	46¾	48⅝
134	112¾	7	Beth Steel pf	400	117½	116½	117½	..
69	15½	1½	Bohn Alum	100	33	33	33	32½
78	50½	2‡	Bon Ami A	500	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
5	1	..	Booth Fish	100	1½	1½	1½	..
90¾	60½	3†	Borden	2300	68¾	67¾	67¾	68¾
98⅛	15	3	Borg Warner	3200	23¼	21	22	23½
25¾	12½	1½	Briggs	700	17	16¾	17	16½
22¼	1⅜	..	Brockway	800	3¼	3	3	3
78⅜	55¼	4	Bklyn Man T	4300	59¾	58½	59¾	59¼
178⅛	98½	5	Bklyn Un G	500	106½	104¾	104¾	..
42	33¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
30¾	10	..	Bruns Balke	200	11	11	11	..
31⅞	15½	1	Bucyrus	300	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	..
14⅜	6¾	..	Budd Wheel	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
74	9⅞	1.60	Bullard	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
35	3	..	Burns Br B	100	7½	7½	7½	..
51⅞	18⅜	1	Burroughs	100	23½	22½	22½	..
48½	21½	2½	Bush Term	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
113⅜	23½	..	Byers	1200	41⅞	40½	40¾	41

—C—

77½	41¼	4	Calif Pack	600	44	42¾	43¾	43½
33¾	7⅝	..	Calu & Hecla	500	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
75⅜	30½	3	Canada Dry	900	31½	29⅞	30½	31
53¼	35¼	2½	Can Pac	5500	40⅞	39¾	40¾	39⅞
42	29½	..	Capital A pf	400	30½	30½	30½	..
96	78½	4	Caro C&C	10	88	88	88	..
362¾	83½	6	Case Threshg	4800	83½	81¾	83	84
79¾	32	3	Caterpillar	200	31½	30¼	30⅝	31
12	3	..	Celotex ct	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
60	3	..	Celotex	200	6	6	6	6
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	22¼	22	22	..
65⅝	21	2	Cerro de P	300	24	23¾	23¾	..
15½	2	..	Cert-Teed	100	3½	3¼	3½	3¾
67½	14⅜	1.80	Checker Cab	400	19¼	18½	19¼	18⅝
82⅝	32½	..	Ches Corp	400	43	41	43	43
51⅜	32⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	800	40½	39½	40	40¼
10	⅜	..	Chi & Alton	100	2¼	2⅛	2½	2¼
10¾	¼	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
17⅜	4¾	..	Chi Gt Westn	200	7½	7	7	7
52⅜	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	100	21	21	21	21½
26⅜	4½	..	Chi M&SP	200	7¼	7	7	7⅜
46¼	7¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	200	12	11¾	11¾	12½
89½	28½	4	Chi & NW	300	39¼	39½	39⅝	39¾
37	7¾	..	Chi Pneu	400	10½	10	10	10⅝
125½	45¼	7	Chi RI	400	55	54⅝	55	..
67⅜	22⅞	2.40	Childs	400	26	25½	26	26
65	23½	3½	Chile Copper	20	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	..
43	14½	1	Chrysler	2300	18½	16	16½	16¼
13½	2¼	..	City Stores	800	3½	3	3	3
19–⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	2400	147⅞	144½	147¼	148
52⅜	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
64¼	44	2½	Col Palm	200	47¾	47½	47½	47½
35¾	12	..	Collins & A	3800	13¾	13	13¼	13⅜
77	18¾	..	Colo F&I	300	24	23½	24	23
87	30¾	2†	Colum Gas	5100	34½	33¾	34	34
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	105	105	105	104¾
199	65½	6	*Col Carbon	1300	77¾	75½	75½	78¾
37⅜	7½	¾	Col Graph	3300	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
40¾	15½	..	ComCred	200	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	81	81	81	..
44⅜	30½	3	Com Cred A	..	35	35	35	..
72	14	1	Com Sol	800	15¾	15½	15⅝	15½
20½	7½	.60	Commwlth Sc	5900	9	8¾	9	9
104¾	86½	6	Comwlth 6 pf	300	95¾	95¼	95¾	..
19¾	6¼	..	Congoleum	300	8	8	8	8⅜
27⅜	7½	2	Con Film	100	13¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
28¼	12½	2	Con Film pf	500	17	17	17½	..
136½	78¼	4	Con Gas	2400	84	82½	83¼	83¾
105½	99¼	5	Con Gas pf	600	103½	103½	103½	103¼
2	¼	..	Con Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	400	7½	7¾	7¾	8
8½	2	..	Container B	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
7½	16¾	..	Cont Bak A	300	22	20½	22	20½
7	2	..	Cont Bak B	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	900	49¾	48¾	48⅝	49¾
77⅛	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	200	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
3¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
30½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	3600	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
40⅞	8½	1	Cont Shares	1200	9¾	9½	9½	9⅞
111⅜	65	3†	Corn Prod	800	78	77½	78	78
18⅜	4¾	1	Crown Zell	400	6¼	6	6	6
117	101½	7	Crucible pf	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	105
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
65⅝	25	..	Cub Am S pf	20	30	29½	30	..
48	38½	..	Cudahy	200	42	42	42	43½
121½	102	7	Curtis P pf	200	114	114	114	114
14⅞	7¾	..	Curtiss Wr	1200	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
111	95	8	Cushman 8%	10	95	95	95	..
90½	35	3½‡	Cutler	2100	37½	36¾	38¾	..

—D—

93¾	10	..	Davison	300	14	13½	13½	..
153	69½	6†	Del Lac&W	200	90¾	90½	90½	93
..	..	7	Diamond M	300	15⅝	15	15	15½
10¾	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	700	17½	16½	16½	18½
145¼	80½	4†	Dupont	11500	85	83¼	84½	84¼
123	114	6	Dupont deb	200	119¾	119¾	119¾	..

—E—

258⅝	142¼	5†	East Kodak	4500	145	143⅜	144½	145
37½	11⅝	1.60	Eaton Axle	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	1700	51¼	50⅝	50¾	51½
103½	34⅜	1	Elec P&L	5300	42¾	41⅞	41½	41¾
78½	41½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	53	53	53	51¾
59⅜	36⅞	5	End John	200	39¾	39⅛	39½	..
66	36⅞	2.40	Eng P S	100	45	45	45	..
104	85	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	400	85½	85	85	..
50¾	31½	1½	Equit Bldg	100	33	33	33	..
63¾	22½	..	Erie	1100	30	29¾	30	29¾
67⅜	27	4	Erie 1pf	300	39¾	39	39½	..
43⅜	6¾	..	Eureka Vac	200	10½	10	10	..
30¾	4	..	Evans Auto L	100	5	5	5	..

—F—

90¼	43¾	1½	Fed Lt & Tr	200	43	42½	42½	..
185	80	..	Fed M&S	100	80	80	80	..
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	24½	24½	24½	..
89¾	42¾	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	49¼	48	48	..
10½	7	.64†	Fifth Ave B	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
33½	15⅜	1	Firestone	200	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
87⅞	53⅜	6	Firestone pf	140	59	58½	58½	58½
61⅜	38⅜	2½	First Nat St	1900	45⅞	44¾	45⅝	45
5½	½	..	Fisk Rubber	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
104½	37½	2	Foster & Wh	600	46	44⅝	44⅞	45
50	18¼	..	Fourth Nat In	200	25¾	25¼	25¼	25½
28¾	3½	..	Foundation	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	1200	27¼	26½	27	26⅞
55½	24½	4†	Freeport Tx	800	30	29¾	29¾	30

—G—

80	50	5	Gamewell	90	54¾	53	54¾	..
7¾	1	..	Gardner M	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
111⅞	53¼	4†	Gen Am Tk	200	59½	59½	59½	60½
71⅝	22⅜	3	Gen Asphalt	1200	27¼	27	27½	27⅝
125	97	8	Gen Bak pf	10	108	108⅜	108⅜	..
38½	8½	..	Gen Bronze	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
95⅜	41¾	6	Gen Elec	51400	42½	41⅜	42	42⅜
15	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
61¼	44⅜	3	Gen Foods	200	48¾	48¾	48⅞	50
106½	38	6	Gen G&E cv pf	300	64	63½	63½	..
18⅜	3½	.30	Gen G&E A	400	5	5	5	5½
59⅜	40½	3†	Gen Mills	400	48½	48⅛	48¾	..
98¾	82	6	Gen Mills pf	100	96	96	96	98½
100⅞	81½	5	Gen Mot pf	500	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½
54¼	31½	3†	Gen Motors	1900	36½	35¾	36⅝	35⅞
82⅞	12¾	6a	Gen Pub Svc	300	18¾	18½	18¾	..
10	3½	..	Gen Theater n	200	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
106⅞	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	300	69¾	69½	69¾	69¾
115	100¼	6	Gen Ry S pf	10	108	108	108	6
19⅜	3½	..	Gen Realty	200	6½	5¾	6½	..
106⅝	37	1c	Gillette	8100	27¾	25¾	26½	27⅜
70¾	56½	5	Gillete pf	1000	67	63¾	64¾	..
20¾	4¼	..	Gimbel Br	300	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
19	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1600	4¾	4	4	6¼
97½	30	2½	Gold Dust	4300	33¾	32¾	33	34
111⅛	106	6	Gold Dust pf	200	104	104	104	..
58½	15¼	4	Goodrich	400	16	15½	15½	15¾
86⅞	35⅝	5	Goodyear	800	41½	40¾	41	41¾
104½	62	7	Goodrich pf	400	63	60	63	..
15⅝	4	..	Gould Cp A	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
13⅜	3	..	Grahm-P	600	4½	4	4½	..
23½	3	2	Granby	200	13½	13⅛	13⅝	13⅞
83	16	1†	Grand Silver n	3500	21½	20¾	20¾	23⅝
44	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	37	37	37	..
53	18	3	Granite City	1000	21	21	21	22
43	26¾	1	Grant (WT)	300	29¼	28¾	28¾	29½
102	81	5	Grt Nor pf	300	83¾	83¼	83¼	83½
7	3	..	Grt W Sug	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
130	85	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	93	93	93	93
28	2¼	..	Grisby Grunow	8300	3½	2¾	3	3⅞
46½	10¼	..	Gulf Mobile	400	16¾	16½	16½	..

—H—

23¼	6½	..	Hahn Dpt St	100	7	7	7	7½
88½	45½	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	55½	55¼	55½	..
31¾	16	2	Hall Print	300	17	16	17	..
88	85	7	Hanna 1 pf	100	90¾	90¼	90¾	90¾
51	23	1	Harbison	100	40	40	40	40¼
17¾	2½	6a	Hayes Body	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
133⅝	116½	7	Herc F pf	10	117	117	117	116⅝
100	70	8	Hershey Ch	100	87	87	87	..
13⅝	3	..	Hollander	1000	8½	8½	8½	8¾
30	4	..	Houdaille B	300	5¾	4¾	5	4¾
116⅞	20¼	10†	Houston Oil	200	37½	37	37	37¾
11¾	5⅛	..	Houston O a	300	6½	5¾	5¾	5¾

—I—

17	3	..	Indian Mot	400	3	3	3	..
32⅜	3	..	Indian Refin	300	4	3⅞	4	4
12⅜	3½	..	Ind Rayon	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
137	31	4	Ingersoll R	100	177	177	177	177½
82	14½	4	Inspiration	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
13⅞	4⅝	.45	Insuran Sh	300	7	6½	6½	6⅝
35½	20½	..	Interboro RT	100	24½	24½	24½	..
4⅜	2⅛	..	Int Agri	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
67⅝	42¾	7	Int Agri ppf	200	48¾	48½	49¼	..
177½	131	8‡	Int Business	100	145½	145½	148	146½
10¾	8¾	.80‡	Int Carrier	200	10¾	10½	10¾	..
31¾	15¼	..	Int Combus	1800	17	17	17	..
51⅛	45½	2½	Int Harv	700	49⅝	48¾	48⅞	48½
146½	130	7	Int Harv pf	100	133¾	133¾	133¾	..
56	15½	2b	Int Hyd El	1300	23¾	22¾	23¾	23
93	33¾	4	Int Match pf	200	38¾	38½	38¾	38¾
23	13	2	Int M Mar	100	16	16	16	16⅜
44⅜	12¾	1	Int Nickel	6600	15	14½	14½	14¾
80	36	1	Int Paper 7%	10	36	36	36	..
85	31	1	Int P&P pf	400	38¾	38	38	37½
58	27	3	Int Ryn pf	100	47	46	46	46¾
45¾	31	3	Int Salt	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
65	47½	3	Int Shoe	1000	47	47	47	..
112¼	70¼	7	Int Silver pf	100	85	85	85	..
77⅝	17½	2	Int Tel & T	2300	23¾	23	23⅜	22¼
28⅝	11¼	1	Interlake	300	13¾	13	13	..
40	14¾	2	Inter Dep St	100	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	..
8	3½	..	Inv Equ	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	..

—J—

148⅜	48¾	3	Johns Man	3400	59	57¼	57¾	58
133½	118	7	Jones & L pf	110	130½	130¾	130½	130½

—K—

70	53	4	Kan C So pf	100	56¼	56¼	56½	..
41½	14½	2.80	Kayser	100	17	17	17	..
6¼	1	..	Kelly Spring	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
42	9	..	Kelly Spr 8%	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
38½	19½	2	Kelsey Wh	200	22¼	22¼	23¾	23
36⅝	7⅝	..	Kelvinator	400	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
63⅜	20½	2	Kennecott	1700	24⅝	24	24	24⅝
40½	18	1	Kinney	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
97	31	8	Kinney pf	20	89	89	89	95
106	28½	1.60	Kresge	100	26½	26¼	26½	26½
35⅜	30⅝	1.60	Kreuger Toll	2300	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
46⅛	17⅜	1	Kroger	13800	33	30¼	33⅜	30¼

—L—

42	11	2	Leh P Cem	300	17	17	17	..
106½	68⅜	7	Leh PC pf	120	100	99½	99½	..
17½	4¼	..	Leh Val Coal	100	8	8	8	8
97	51¾	3	Liberty	400	58¾	58	58¾	57½
21½

STEEL TRADE BETTER WITH PRICES FIRM

Operations Now 46 P. C.—Pipe, Plate and Sheet Demand Gains—Iron Quiet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The steel industry works now at around 46 per cent of capacity compared with under 30 per cent as the last year came to a close.

Improvement in the operating pace promises to be more slow now that the first rebound from the holiday shutdowns has been made.

There is considerable buying of large tonnages of steel by certain consuming industries, but the general purchasing by the rank and file of consumers is rather disappointing.

However, it is generally conceded that a slow and gradual improvement is a more acceptable condition than spectacular spurts at this time which are apt to be followed by periods of depression.

The steel industry is in better condition, for instance, than the copper industry. In that trade consumers are bought up on requirements for five months in advance, which would indicate that domestic copper sales will be very small for many weeks to come. In the case of steel, consumers reserve stocks are small.

Prices Generally Steady

Steel prices generally are steady. A steel trade journal which compiles an average or composite price of steel each week, has marked up the general average 7c a ton, the first gain since June. There are some who are predicting that finished steel prices generally will be marked up $2 a ton before the end of first quarter. Not all prices are now advancing or stable, but the stiffening on quotations outweighs the declines.

Demand for pipe for pipe lines has become conspicuous with a total of 1000 miles of pipe either freshly asked for or sold over the last week. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. recently booked 50,000 tons for a 200-mile line for the Columbia Gas & Electric Co.

There is an inquiry for a 400-mile line in the Far East, in which order American producers may share. A subsidiary of the American Locomotive Company will fabricate a pipe line for the village of Queens, N. Y., involving 5000 tons of steel.

Plate Demand Improves

All of this pipe line business creates a good demand for steel plates. The Federal Shipbuilding Company, Kearny, N. J., recently booked four vessels for the Grace Lines, requiring 25,000 tons of steel, mostly plates. The many steel barges which have been bought for use on inland waterways will also require much steel in plate form.

Production of automobiles is still at a low ebb, though is increasing gradually. The Ford Motor Company started up idle plants at the middle of this month and intends to produce at the rate of 60,000 cars monthly, while the Chevrolet schedule calls for 70,000 cars a month.

Restarting of idle plants is quite characteristic in many branches of the metal-producing and metal-consuming industries. Thus the Thatcher Furnace Company, Newark, N. J., is stepping up operations many per cent. A leading paint maker is increasing its operations on a large scale, thereby increasing its consumption of land. A Pennsylvania maker of wrought iron pipe has entered into full operating schedule.

Steel Sheets More Active

In building and construction, public work is far in the lead of private construction. Engineering work is more prominent than housing construction. Moreover at the moment such business is more active in the middle West.

In the East the largest award recently has involved 8000 tons for a post office at Boston. Another post office at Springfield, Mass., will consume considerable tonnage. Meanwhile plans are progressing slowly for a new post office in down town New York.

The most cheerful statistics pertaining to the steel industry to come out so far this year, with the exception of the unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation, pertains to sales of steel sheets in December. These were at the rate of 64 per cent of producing capacity, whereas both production and shipments during the month were at the rate of 40 per cent. The improvement was in large measure due to buying by the automobile makers.

Pig Iron Is Quiet

Pig iron demand continues rather quiet, but there are signs of improvement in the making. Considerable basic iron has been sold to steel makers in the eastern Pennsylvania district, however. The General Electric Company is in the market for 600 tons for three New England plants, while a large Rhode Island iron user is about to enter the market.

Several recent inquiries have asked for shipment a long way into the future, some in fact for full 1931 delivery. This would imply the belief on the part of pig iron users that present prices are at bottom.

Generally speaking, metals have been steady in price. Copper is unchanged at 10c at home and 10.30c for export shipment during January and February. Lead is still 4.75c a pound, New York, while zinc is 4c, East St. Louis. On Friday silver was back to the all-time low of 28⅛c an ounce. Antimony, on the other hand, has been strong, advancing ¼c a pound to 7¼c, duty paid, it being reported that Chinese merchants are now investing in antimony, rather than silver, because of the depressed state of the "precious metal."

NORTHWEST BANCORPORATION

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 19 — Consolidated earnings statement of institutions affiliated with Northwest Bancorporation showed gross earnings during 1930 of $35,738,414, total expenses of $18,998,012, leaving net operating earnings before charge-offs of $16,740,-302. Of this amount, approximately $6,474,000 represents interest of the holding company after elimination of minority interests. This is equal to $3.87 a share on the 1,673,912 shares outstanding, compared with $4.50 a share earned in 1929. Net after current charge-offs is equal to $3.30 a share.

BIGGEST ELECTRIC SHIP

PARIS, Jan. 19—The French Line announced it will build the fastest and largest electrically propelled passenger ship in the world. Its length will be 1000 feet, and speed more than 30 knots. It will enter Havre-New York service in the spring of 1934. Its four screws will be driven by turbo-electric motors, drawing their current from four generators, driven by turbines operated by high-pressure superheated steam.

1930 FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Exports from the United States decreased during 1930 to $3,841,307,000 from $5,240,995,000 in 1929, while imports fell to $3,061,369,000 from $4,-399,361,000.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	83¼	83¼
Alleghany 5s pct	81	80½
Alleghany 5s '49	81	80½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¼	100
Am Beet Sugar 6s '38	49½	48½
Am For Pow 5s	80½	80
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	99¾	99¾
Am Ice 6s '53	84	83½
Am Inter 4½s cv '49	90½	90½
Am Metals 5½s	92	92
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	136¼	135¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106
Am T&T 4s '36	101	101
Am T&T 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106¾	106¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	66	66
Angio-Chile 7s '45	69½	68
Armour & Co 5½s '43	74¾	74¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stmp	94½	94¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	110¾	110¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103¼	103
B&O 1st 4s '48	98	97¾
B&O 4½s '33	100¾	100¾
B&O 4½s cv	95¾	95¾
B&O-ref. 5s '95	103¼	103¼
B&O 5s series D	103	103
B&O ref 6s '95	109	109
Beth Steel pur mon 8s '36	102¾	102¾
Boston & Me 5s '55	100¼	100¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	100½	100¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100¼
Bklyn City 1st	85	85
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	103¼	103¼
Bklyn Un El 1st	88	88
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Book 5s	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '36	99½	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¾	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104¾	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104	104
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104¾	104½
Can North deb 6½s '46	118½	118½
Can North sf 7s '40	110½	110½
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	88
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103½	103½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103	103
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102¼	102¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	104½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	33	33
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97¾	97¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 A	101¼	101¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105	105
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	98	98
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	103	102
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	45	45
Chi Gt West 4s '59	88	87¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	31	30
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	85¼	85½
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	90½	89½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107¾	107¼
Chi Railway 5s	68¼	68
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	90¼	89¼
Chi R&I 4½s ref cv	90¼	90¼
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	103¼	103¼
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	106	106
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	118¾	118¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '63	104¾	104¾
Chi Term 4½s	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100¾	100¾
Colo Fuel 6s	99¼	99¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	104	104
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98½	98½
Columbus Pow 4½s	95¾	75¾
Com Credit 6s '34	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Con Gas 5½s '36	106	106
Crown Cork & Seal 5s '42	98	98
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	96	96
Crown Zel 6s ww	64	64
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	59½	59½
Cuban-Am Sug col 5s '31	99½	99½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¼	103½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¾	97¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	107¼	107¼
Den & Rio G non 4s '36	95¾	95
Detroit Ed 5s '33	100	100
Detroit Ed 5s '40	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '49	105½	105½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	106½	106½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '33	103½	103½
Erie gen 4s '96	83¾	83¾
Erie gen lien	78¼	78¼
Erie gen 5s '75	97	96¾
Fonda, Johns & G 4½s '53	34	34
Gen Baking 5½s	96½	96½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Gen Theater 6s	69	69¼
Goodrich 6s	100½	100½
Goodrich 5½s '47	101¾	101¾
Goodyear 5s '57	89½	89
Great Northern 7s '36 A	116¼	116
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	54½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	68¾	68¾
Hunkie Oil 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Ill Cen 4½s '66	89	88¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	102
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97	97
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	92½	92½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 6s '66	68½	68
Inter Rap Tran 5s 1st '66	68¾	68¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96½	95½
Int & G Nor 6s '62	86½	86½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	81½	81½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	94½	94½
Int Paper 6s '55	66	66
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88¼	88¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	84	83½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105¾	105¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¼	100¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95¼	95¼
Kentucky Con 4s '87	94¼	94¼
Kentucky Ind 6½s '39	90	90
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	82	82
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103½	103½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	85½	85½
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	101	101
Louis Ark 5s	88¾	88¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104¾	104¾
L&N uni 4s '40	99½	99
Meade 6s ww	88½	87½
Met Edison 4½s	100¾	100¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100¾	100¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100½	100½
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	49½	49½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89¼	89¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	83½	83½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72¾	71½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	100	100
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	100	100
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99¼	99¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80½	80½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100¾	100¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	88½	88¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	88¾	88
N O T & M 6s B '54	87½	87½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85½	85½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	97	97
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¾	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 2013	102¼	102¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90¾	90¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	105	105
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
NY City 4s '59	100	100
NY City 4½s '60	100½	100½
NY Dock 4s '51	81	81
NY Dock 5s '48	78½	78
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108¾	108¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115¾	115¾
NY Putnam 4s	93¼	93¼
NY Tel deb 5s '49	111¾	111¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	84¾	84¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98	98
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69	68½
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	95¾	95¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112	112
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110½	110½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94¾	94¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	97½	97½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¼	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	85½	85½
Paramount Publix 5½s	87½	87½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102½
Paths Ex inc 7s '37	57½	57
Penn RR 4½s D	98	97¾
Penn RR 4½s '63	101¼	100¾
Penn RR 5s '64	105	105
Penn RR gen 5s' 68	110½	110½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¼
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	81	81
Pere Marquette 4½s	100¾	100½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	85½	85½
Phil Co 5s '67	99¾	99¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	81¾	81¾
Phil & Read C&I 8s '49	79¾	79½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	74	74
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	101½	101½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	72	70½
Pub Ser Elec 5½s '1970	103¾	103¾
Pure Oil 5½s '42	92¼	92¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95	95
Richfield Oil 6s	86¾	84
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94¼	94¼
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106¾	106¾
St Joseph Ry L&P 5s '37	99½	99½
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99¾	99¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	81½	81½
StL & SF gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
StL & SF 5s B '50	101½	101½
StL SW 1st 4s '89	86¾	86
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	97½	97½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107¼	107¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	13¼	13¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18	18
Seabd AL 1s ry 6s A '35	10	10
Shell Pipe 6s '52	91½	91
Shell Union 5s '47	85½	85½
Shell Union 5s ct '47	85	85
Shubert Theater 6s '42	18	18
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	61¾	61¾
Sinclair Cn O ecl 7s '37	100	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	101½	101½
Solvay 5s	98¾	98¾
So Cole Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
So & No Ala RR 5s '63	110	110
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	96½
So Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	97¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101½	101¼
So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	96½	96½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101½	101¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	97¾	97¾
So Ry gen 5½s '56	119¾	119¾
So Bell Tel 5s	105	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99¾
Tenn-Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½
Ter RR Assn 5½ rfg 6s '53	85	85
Texas Corp 5s '44	98	98¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	98½	98½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	98½	98½
Tex & Pac 5s D wi	98½	98½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48
Third Ave 5s '37	80¾	80¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	33
Union El L & P rfg 5s '35	101	101
Union El L & P 5½s '56	103¾	103¾
Union El Chi 5s	89¾	89¾
Union Pacific 1st 8s '47	99¼	99¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¾	93
Union Pacific rfge 4s 2008	97½	96½
US Rubber 5s '67	74½	74½
Utah L& P 5s '44	98½	98½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	72	71¾
Va Ry 5s '62	103¼	102¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107½	107
Wabash 4½s '71	97¾	97¾
Wabash 5s '76	95	94¾
Wabash 5½s '75	100¾	100
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	48¼	48¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89¾	89
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	82½	82½
Western Electric 5s '44	105¼	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	83	82¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	93	9 5
Western Un R E 4½s '50	100¾	100¾
Western Un 5s '51	102¼	102¾
Western Un 5½s '36	108¼	108
Western Un 5s '60	103¼	102½
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	91	91
Wheel & L Erie 1st 5s '30	107¼	107¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100¾	103½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	31	31
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	87¼	87
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	102¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jan10	Jan17
1st 4½s '47	103.6	103.6	103.2	103.2	103.1
4th 4¼s '38	103.30	104.00	103.30	103.30	103.30
US 3½s '47	103.2	103.6	103.2	103.6	103.1

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 103.6 as 103 6-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	73¼	73¼
Akershus 5s '63	94	94½
Antioquia 7s B '45	59¾	59¼
Argentine 5½s '62	83¾	83¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90½	90
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90½	90
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90¾	90
Australia 4½s '37	63½	63
Australia 5s '55	70	69
Australia 5s '57	70	69¾
Austria 7s ctfs	93¼	93¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	105¾
Batavian Pet 4½s	94¾	94½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	79½	79¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106½	106
Belgium (King) 7s '50	108½	108½
Bergen (City) 6s	100½	100½
Berlin 6s '58	71½	71½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	73¼	73¼
Berlin Elec 6s	67¾	67
Bogota (City) 8s '45	84½	84½
Bolivia 7s '69	38	34
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	38	38
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	51	51
Brasil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	67	66½
Brazil 6s '26-'57	66	65
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	65½	65¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	86½	85½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	64	64
Bremen 7s '35	93½	93
Brisbane 5s '57	86½	86½
Brisbane 6s rcts	86½	86½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	69½	69
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85¾	84¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	63	63
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Canada (Dom) 6s '52	106½	106½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	82	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	78¼	78¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	78¼	78¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	78¼	78¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	92½	92½
Chile (Rep) '43	78½	77¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	74	74
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	63¼	63¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '47	64	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	63½	62
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	56	56
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94¾	94¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	89¾	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	87	87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	88½	88½
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '45	96¾	80
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '48	53¾	53½
Danish Mun 5s B '48	107¾	107¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	106½	106½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¾	97
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	101¾	101½
Dutch El 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	88½	88
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	82	79½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	96¼	95¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125½
German 7s '49	101.10	101.10
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	82½	82
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	74½	72½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75	74
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	96	95
Germ Gen Int 5½s '65	74¾	74¼
Hansa 6s ww	75	75
Harpen 6s '49 ww	79	79
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	84½	84½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	74¾	74¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	96½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	88	88
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104½	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¼	93
Karstadt 6s '43	61.2	120.2
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	89¼	89¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	85½	85¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	88	85¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	91¾	91
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85½	84¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	57½	57¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	57½	57¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	85	85
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84½	84¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101
Norway (King) 6s '43	107	105
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	98½	98¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	67	67
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	64½	64½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctfs 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	59¾	58½
Peru 6s '60	39½	39½
Peru 6s '61	39½	39
Poland 6s '40	64	64
Poland 7s '47	77½	77½
Poland 8s '50	83¼	83
Prussia 6s	68½	68½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	63	63
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	73	73
Prussia 6½s	75¾	75¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41	97	97
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82¼	81
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	78	78
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	79	79
Rhineibe 7s '46	85¼	85½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	86	86
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	52¾	51¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	75	74½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	52¼	51¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85½	85½
Rotterdam (City) '64	104	104
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90½	90
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	86¼	86¼
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	55	55
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	85	85
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	78¼	77¾
Sao Paulo (State) '40	78	77½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	75	75
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	81	80½
Saxon State 6½s '46	76½	76½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	73¾	73¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	92
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	85	85
Siemens 6½s '51	89	89
Silesia Mx 6s '47	66	66
Solsons (City) 6s '36	104½	104½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105¾	105½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	77½	77½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88	87½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	54¾	54½
Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	95	95
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105½
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	101¼	101¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	73	73¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	71¾	71½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	70¾	70¾
Vienna 6s '52	84¾	84¾
Warsaw 7s '58	84½	84¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	69½	68¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96	95¾

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat No. 2 red	$ .93¾	$ .97½	$1.40½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.84½	.86	1.07
Oats, No. 2 white	.43½	.43½	.56½
Flour	4.70	4.65	6.50
Beef family	19.00	19.00	39.00
Pork	22.50	22.50	28.50
Lard	.0930	.0925	.1105
Cotton mid-up	.1013	.1005	.1738
Zinc	.0400	.0405	.0825
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10	.10	.13
Tin	.3070	.3538	.3830
Rubber	.0813½	.0830	.1530
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0820
Lead	.0475	.0475	.0625
Print cloth	.0413½	.0413½	.0525

NEW YORK CENTRAL ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—New York Central has asked Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue and sell $7,930,000 4½ per cent equipment trust certificates of 1930, which will mature in equal installments on May 15 of each year beginning in 1931 and continuing until 1945, incident to acquisition of 77 electric locomotives at a total cost of $9,367,700.

TRUST REPORTS CUT IN FOLIO

United Founders Corp. Asset Value Shown as Equal to $8.96 a Share

The annual report of United Founders' Corporation for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1930, shows a reduction of more than 250 items in the consolidated list of holdings, a reduction in foreign holdings and shifting of some funds from foreign currency bonds to foreign dollar bonds, a shorter bond list, and some additions to holdings in leading American common stocks.

It is indicated that some holdings listed in the report for the six months ended May 31, 1930, were exchanged for additional blocks of class A and common stock of United States Electric Power Corporation, in which United Founders recently announced acquisition of voting control.

Consolidated net earnings of United Founders and subsidiaries, on the average number of shares outstanding, were 89 cents a common share, exclusive of earnings on United States Electric Power stock owned.

Consolidated asset value for each share of United Founders common, based on the market value of the consolidated portfolio as of Nov. 30, was $8.96. Consolidated asset value including consolidated book value of United States Electric Power at Nov. 30, for holdings in that corporation, was $12.24 a share.

Consolidated resources of United Founders at the end of the fiscal year were $332,635,722. Investment securities in the portfolio at cost less investment reserves were $266,182,360, and at market value for the general portfolio and consolidated book value for United States Electric Power the holdings were $188,562,398.

Gross income for the year was $18,-688,217, of which $11,914,747 was from interest and dividends received, $6,-292,484 from profits on sale of securities, and $480,984 miscellaneous income. Balance applicable to United Founders shares was $7,947,132. Substantial investment reserves were created from surplus through retirement of preferred shares of subsidiaries acquired below par, and against these reserves were charged realized losses. Stock dividends paid on United Founders common, at the rate of one-seventieth of a share each quarter, were charged to surplus at $10 a share.

The number of registered holders of common stock of United Founders at the end of the fiscal year was 91,-301, an increase of 84.8 per cent during the year.

The report is on a consolidated basis with subsidiaries except U. S. Electric.

COMMODITY PRICES CONTINUE DECLINE

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the doll

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMBITIOUS women can earn 80c an hour; part or full time; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; commission basis; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. Write JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33-3, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, fine building lot; restricted section of Brighton; nice to suit interested party; borders on Allen's Creek; near East Avenue bus line; ideal spot for children. Monroe 3927-J, 40 Landing Road, Brighton, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRE INSURANCE man, wide experience field work to executive underwriter, offers services in any field or office; insurance company or corporation; insurance department. P-3, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 33.406
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Merkur 8523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 3090
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms; $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

N. Y. C., 324 West 101st St.—Entire floor, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, gas and electricity; high class private house.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 50 Harvard Ave.—Living room-bedroom, large clothes press, kitchenette, dinette, modern conveniences. Tel. Dexter 5556.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway N Y C. Rm 501 Corl. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MRS J E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W 45th St., New York City Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2886

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Middle aged woman for training as practical attendant. SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y. Phone Ronkonkoma 18.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL LOCATION FOR PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK CITY, 2067 BROADWAY
72nd St. Subway Express Station
LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES
Reasonable Rent, Including Service.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

JAMAICA, Long Island, N. Y.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger; superior workmanship; will go anywhere. VOLKER, 29 184th St. Tel. Republic 4973.

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9298

PAYING GUESTS

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
LARCHMONT'S EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION
My home, which is delightfully and conveniently located, may interest those seeking a quiet place for rest and study; to elderly ladies, those not wishing to enter homes for the aged, a loving opportunity is extended for the accommodation of 10 guests; every room comfortable, cheerful the year round. For rates and inquiries address P. O. Box 119, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE or lease in 323 East 68th St., New York City, opposite Park, 4-room, co-operative apartment only occupied one year; 8th floor; 2 chambers, 2 baths and lavatory; good-burning fireplace, refrigeration; sell or lease; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. To inspect, call agent. Plaza 3-9200, Extension 228, New York City.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., "Little Switzerland"—Several attractive homes, 8, 9, 10 rooms, spacious grounds, $19,000 up; priced low; plots $3500 up. STRINGHAM, Roslyn.

Radio Stops Native Unrest in Pacific

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—An example of the help wireless can afford to economic conditions in remote communities is seen in the copra trade of the New Hebrides. According to the Rev. M. Frater, a missionary in the islands, the steady fall in the price of copra, which is the staple product of the group, caused discontent among natives.

At first they thought that the low prices were a device of the foreigner to secure larger profits. In some parts they struck work, allowing their coconuts to lie on the ground.

But low prices continued so long that the islanders saw that the cause was beyond the control of the traders. Wireless communication helped them to understand this, for every week reports came by this means of the drop in the copra markets in Europe and America. These reports showed the natives that they were closely related to the rest of the world.

After a prolonged period of inactivity the natives have resumed copra making.

LONDON THEATERS USE BARGAIN URGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Paul Murray — well known in the theatrical world—has, he says, found a solution for the problem of empty seats at theater matinees.

Instead of being confined to stores he thinks that the desire for bargain hunting can take place with equal success in theaters during the afternoons. Ticket reductions of an alluring nature, he confidently states, will have the effect of filling his two big London theaters.

Local Classified

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REAL ESTATE
(Continued)

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
34 2ART PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS AND BOARD

WOULD like to communicate with young business man who would appreciate good home; reasonable. Box M-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Large, sunny, furnished room, 3 windows, 2 closets, warm; private family; near trains and cars. Stadium 3972.

BOSTON, 142 Hemenway St., Suite 5—Sunny front room, attractively furnished.

NEW YORK CITY, 103rd, 14 West—Two front rooms, together, separate; independent entrance; steam; homelike; single room $8. Academy 3-6549.

CHELSEA

N. Y. C., 517 W. 113th St., Apt. 54, Near Columbia University—Light, comfortably furnished bedroom adjoining bath in private apartment.

SEWING

DRESSES made, altered; also fine hand sewing, mending; will bring machine; day-week (colored). Prospect 7175, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Competent, office manager, bookkeeper or auditor; 20 years' experience financial statements and office work; first-class recommendations. T-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DEPARTMENT STORE MANAGER—Executive, fine record employed, but changing for good reason; wishes a settled connection. Box D-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 32, wide experience as newspaper feature photographer, and with marked ability at selling, desires position; capable, reliable, well educated, and easily adapted to any work. Box H-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A LADY of refinement and culture desires a position where she can be of service. N. A. A., 135 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED N. E. woman, good cook, capable, desires position as housekeeper or companion for one or two persons. G-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRAINED baby nurse desires position, one or more children; Christian Scientist preferred. Box R-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMAN of experience wishes position as companion, children's nurse or governess; can travel. MISS JOSEPHINE FORNEY, Pulaski, Va.

TO LET—FURNISHED

Hotel Princeton

1277 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
ALLSTON, MASS.

Sunny, pleasant single rooms with or without bath. A few attractive one-, two-, and three-room suites. Excellent dining room. Stadium 8600.

Manager, H. R. Ferguson
(Of the Ferguson Inn, Hyannis)

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE
and
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

Pittsburgh
Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
Wilmington, Del.

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

BUTLER'S INC.
BOOKS and STATIONERY
415 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

Beaux Arts Lighting Studios
LIGHTING FIXTURES
LAMPS
HAND WROUGHT FURNITURE
Phone 3-3822 1205 WASHINGTON

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg., News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockall News Stand, Union Station; Dodge Hotel; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1618 N St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road N. W.; Capitol News Co., 720 New Jersey Ave. N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. E. Sheary, Mail Press Bldg.; Columbia News Co.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 9th and Church Sts.; the Peoples' Bank Bldg., 9th and Main Sts. Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2103 Washington Ave.; A. Jackson's News Stand, 25th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis, 608 East Broad St.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. F. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel, Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huntington—Cox & Chenoweth, 418 9th St.
Huron—Sherman & Mee, 208 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Wilmington Hardware
& Rubber Company
HARDWARE *and* TOOLS
YALE PRODUCTS
Toys, Household Furnishings
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
206 West Tenth Street

MEGARY'S
FURNITURE STORE
Sixth and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington
Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN
& SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Phones Cleve. 0534—0535
Service to Your Home—Anywhere
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
5010 CONN. AVE CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
ANNIVERSARY EVENT
20% reduction on all cleaning and dyeing during month of January

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

New York Shoe Repairing
and Remodeling
739 13th St. N. W. Ph. District 6273
We stop shoes from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make bad fitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

MARCELL
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring
Cleaning, Dyeing, and Pressing. Fur Coats Renovated. Altering and Repairing. Work called for and delivered.
1821 M ST., N. W. Phone Decatur 1112

GEORGE R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone District 7014

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Buckingham &
Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
January Sales
prevail in all departments
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
911 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR
STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

The W. S. Cadwell
Hardware Co.
"Pioneer Hardware House"
Consult us when in need of Hardware and its allied lines.
2506 WASHINGTON AVE. Phone 4

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

NACHMAN'S
SHOPPING CENTRE
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

LIBERTY MOTOR OIL
5-Gallon Cans, $2.19
A Refined Oil Guaranteed to Satisfy

A Truly
Daylight Store
Ready to Serve the Man or Boy
WERTHEIMER & Co.
3107-09 Washington Ave.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

DISTINCTIVE
Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses
and Juniors
THE BROADWAY
DEPARTMENT STORE
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVE.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

WARWICK
FARMS DAIRY
"Milk That's Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER, Owner
3110 VIRGINIA AVENUE
Phone 2289

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

Newport News
Largest and most complete home furnishing store
NEWPORT NEWS
FURNITURE COMPANY
Newport News, Virginia

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 3333

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

CRYSTAL ICE
Coal and Wood
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
3916 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

The J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

RICHMOND

POOLE'S PEWTER
TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

Goodrich Silvertown
Incorporated
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service
for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 639 MADISON 640

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADBE
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townsfield and Geiflex Tailored Wear.

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

BROOKS TRANSFER
& STORAGE CO., Inc.
3-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

Westinghouse
Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 36365

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

Ocean Spray
CRANBERRY SAUCE
West End Market
117 N. Robinson Richmond
Dial 50149

F. F. APT
FLORIST 218 N. Second
Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

RYDER
DRY CLEANING CO.
BLD. 6287 BLD. 6288
Virginia's PIONEER Dry Cleaners
Mrs. S. B. Menken H. F. Ryder
Proprietor *Manager*

BONCILLA
BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN
SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON STREET
BOXLEY BUILDING

PROPST CHILDRESS
SHOE CO. Inc.
Home of
Matrix and Foot Saver Shoes
Designed to give comfort and the smartest of style

Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
JEFFERSON ST. AT FRANKLIN ROAD
ROANOKE, VA.
Sharp Reductions Now on all Winter Coats and Dresses

Shopping Headquarters
For Style, Quality and Value
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

Colonial-American
National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

CALDWELL SITES Co.
Booksellers, Stationers, and Office Outfitters
Radios and Electrical Refrigerators
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

SUITS and COATS
by HICKEY-FREEMAN
Knox and Stetson Hats
BUSH & HANCOCK, INC.
208 S. JEFFERSON STREET

KLENSALL CLEANING
and DYE WORKS Inc.
808 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

NU WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

"FOOTWEAR"
D. Armstrong shoes for women. Simplex Flexies for children. Daniel Green Leisure Slippers for both are featured footwear in our shoe department.
COYLE & RICHARDSON, INC.
Charleston's Institutional Department Store
"Since 1886"

OLDER'S
Fife Street Shoe Shop
706-710 FIFE STREET
Phone Capitol 5629
New Location, New Equipment

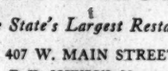
McKEE CAFETERIA
Not Open Sundays
906 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

26 Selling Days in January
26 Letters in the Alphabet
Watch Daily Papers and Windows for the 26 Feature Events by
Parsons-Souders Company
One of West Virginia's Great Stores

ANDERSON'S
The State's Largest Restaurant
407 W. MAIN STREET
F. H. JOHNSON, Manager

FAIRMONT



EXPERT BEAUTY PARLOR SERVICE
JOSIE DEVAULT
BEAUTY SPECIALIST
Edmond Steam Wave a Specialty
1414 MORGANTOWN AVE. 2673-J

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl
Company
10TH STREET and 3RD AVENUE
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

CHARLES RESTAURANT
427 NINTH STREET
"We serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot Soup"
Where friends meet
Phone 21800

Metheny Shoe Shop
Where Shoe Repairing
Is an Art
331 NINTH STREET

Where Cream *Is Cream*
GUGAN CREAMERY Co.
517 BRIDGE STREET

INSURANCE
The G. DON MILLER
INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

BRITISH ISLES

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

AGENCY, or to act as London office representative wanted; established 10 years; own office situate Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Box M-451, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8280.)

Quantock House
GUEST HOUSE FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17, Meadway, Hamnstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2020.

THORNBURY HOTEL
38 PEMBRIDGE GARDENS, LONDON, W. 2.
Tel.: Park 2094. Residential hotel; quiet position, near two churches, easy access everywhere; children welcomed; terms from 2½ gns.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. P. J. RICHMOND, 281 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0696.

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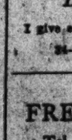
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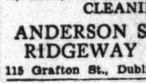
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Why famous: A brave and simple New Englander who, through a train of circumstances today unbelievable, became a victim of that frenzy called witchcraft. She was born in Yarmouth, England, amidst bleak stretches of marsh and sand. We know that her parents' name was Towne and that, when Rebecca was small, the family crossed the Atlantic and built a homestead at Topsfield, Mass. Beyond that no light has been shed upon the youth of Rebecca; when next history takes stock of her, she is a woman grown and the wife of Francis Nurse.

The Nurses lived in Salem, where Francis had bought the fertile fields of the Bishop farm for £400. Life there seems to have been happy and busy, what with four sons and four daughters to care for, to say nothing of the housework and the tending of the "blue-flowered flax patch." Francis was respected for his sound judgment and tireless persistence in the way he deemed right; Rebecca was regarded as a good wife and mother, though in no sense was she singled out as remarkable. That is, not till she was put to the test.

The hideous story of New England witchcraft is too familiar to need retelling. In such small communities, shut away from the outside world, hot passions and frantic fears were easily aroused; their very religious zeal made those Puritans over-intent upon pointing out the errors in their neighbors. It must have been gradual, of course, and yet the crisis seemed to come suddenly, when the Nurses found themselves the very center of the local conflict over witchcraft. Perhaps people were jealous of the prosperous fields of the Nurses; such an explanation has been offered for the persecution. But people governed by the hypnotic fear of witchcraft did not know what they were doing nor why.

Rebecca Nurse was 71 years old and a great-grandmother when she was definitely accused of having practiced "certain detestable acts called witchcraft." On all sides men and women rose up to protest that she had tormented them. All the usual results followed, even as they did in the case of Anne Hutchinson in Boston: an examination, imprisonment, ex-communication, finally the trial at which it proved impossible to find Rebecca Nurse guilty of having harmed anyone. But later, fearful of the clamorous mob, the judges took the part of the accusers and condemned Rebecca to be hanged. The Rebecca Nurse house still stands at Danvers, Mass., near Salem; and the many visitors who go there revere the memory of one of New England's martyrs.

What They Say

Home

"Home is never a place, but an atmosphere."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Work!

"Almost any dream can come true, provided there is truth in the vision, and provided you genuinely and sincerely give yourself to the dream's development."—*J. C. Penney, merchant and philanthropist.*

Anti-War Note

"The war did more than wipe out many fine young men. It nearly wiped out real femininity as well."—*Jane Cowl, actress.*

—And Can Close!

"There's a monument waiting for the man who invents an automobile door that a weak chap can open."—*Will Rogers.*

Who Pays?

"No matter how devised, an increase in taxes in the end falls upon the workers and farmers."—*President Hoover.*

A Quotation for Today

LET me see the beauty of truth, and immediately I am persuaded. . . . Truth always overcomes, though for a time it is found among the few."—ATHANASIUS.

In Lighter Vein

How About It, Mr. Wells?

An Englishman was telling a fair young American companion about his native country and mentioned Tunbridge Wells.

The girl, startled by a familiar name, brightly asked, "Any relation to H. G.?"

Holiday
When Gasoline Double-Crosses Steam.

The Best Foot Forward

The dinner guests had assembled and the festive board was groaning. All was going well until the hostess noticed on the table an old, cracked sugar bowl, none too clean, and lacking one handle.

"Why!" she exclaimed easily, after a gulp or two, "How did that get on here? The children use it in their playhouse," she finished lightly, with an air of tolerance.

"Why, Mamma!" piped up honest little Margaret. "Don't you remember? We have it on this table all the time."

Expert Slicer

"How do you manage to slice the potatoes so nicely?"

"I let my husband practice golf shots with them."

The Head

Editor: "Now, I want you to put a "head" on this story."

Reporter: "Yes, sir; then it'll make sense."

Odds and Ends

Toys From Oil Cans

Many of the toys imported from Japan are made from the tin cans in which oil is shipped from America to the Orient.

Incomes in Great Britain

It is reported that 9047 persons out of Great Britain's population of approximately 45,000,000 have incomes exceeding $50,000 a year.

French Army Officers

Low rates of pay for officers in the French Army are the rule, brigadier-generals receiving only about $3000 a year and lieutenants about $750 a year.

Telephone Poles

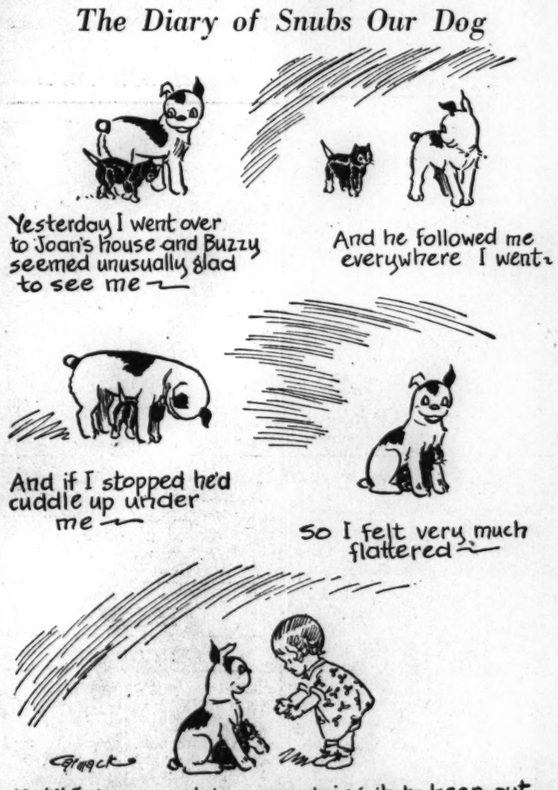
Yellow pine is used for almost half of the telephone poles in the United States, chestnut ranking next in popularity.

AIRPLANE
CROSSING
MOTORISTS
IN GLENDALE, CALIF. HAVE A NEW PROBLEM. OFFICIALS OF A LOCAL AIRPORT HAVE POSTED WARNINGS WHERE PLANES CROSS THE HIGHWAY TO LAND.

Keep Smiling

The English words, "Keep Smiling," have been adopted as a slogan for taxicab drivers in Berlin, Ger., lessons in courtesy being a part of their examinations for licenses.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


Yesterday I went over to Joan's house and Buzzy seemed unusually glad to see me—
And he followed me everywhere I went.
And if I stopped he'd cuddle up under me—
So I felt very much flattered—
Until I discovered he was doing it to keep out of little Betty Ann's way!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Palo Alto, Calif.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY the telephone operator of Toyon Hall, a student dormitory at Stanford University, was kept busy answering calls from Palo Alto residents who had "room for one or two more at their Christmas dinner."

Some of the callers issued a general invitation to "send several boys down to dinner"; others asked for boys from certain parts of the country.

The busy operator was "stumped" when asked by a former resident of Seattle, Wash., to "send a boy from Seattle if you can find one." The operator inquired among the few boys still without invitations to dinner and then called the prospective host.

"There's a boy here who has an aunt who once lived in Walla Walla."

A hearty laugh came from the other end of the line. "Well, send him over. And if he has a friend, send him, too."

So the boy who has an aunt who once lived in Walla Walla and the boy who was the friend of the boy who has an aunt who once lived in Walla Walla went to an all-State of Washington Christmas dinner as true Washingtonians.

A Worthy Example

Bakersfield, Calif.

TO MANY this may seem a very small matter. But to those who are directly concerned, it is something which is greatly appreciated. In the high school here, with an enrollment of over 3000, there is a main study hall seating several hundred students.

To pupils transferred from other schools, especially from smaller institutions, this large room full of strange faces has been somewhat disconcerting.

In assigning the necessary special seats to the new students, the proctor in charge of the study hall now asks some student to show the stranger to his or her particular seat. This thoughtfulness has done much to promote the good fellowship which prevails in the school—where everyone seems to "belong."

A Word a Day

Divide

We use this familiar word in a variety of related senses: "to sever into two or more parts or pieces," as, "the piece of candy was divided into three pieces"; "to cause to be separate, or to keep apart by a partition," as, "the property was divided by a fence"; "to apportion or give in shares," as, "the land was divided by lot"; "to disunite in opinion or interest," as "the kingdom was divided against itself." The derivation is from the Latin *dividere*, "to part," compounded of *dis*, "apart," and *videre*, a lost verb probably meaning "to separate."

In II Timothy 2: 15, the word is used to translate the Greek ὀρθοτομέω (orthotomeo), "to make a straight cut, to dissect or expound correctly," compounded of ὀρθός (orthos), "right," and τέμνω (temno), "to cut as if by a single stroke."

Di-vide' is accented on the second syllable; sound first *i* as in *it*, second as in *ice*.

"Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." (II Timothy 2: 15.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Bystander: A natural scientist has discovered a new species of mosquito. We understand, however, that it discovered him first.

Passing Show: Chocolates are now packed in special "silent" paper for the theater. I am afraid that expert chocolate box rustlers will regard this as a direct challenge.

DICK'S SYNONYM GOLF

HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	EMPLOY	3		10	PASQUINADE	5	
2	PERFORM	3		11	RIDICULE	4	
3	AUDACITY	4		12	HOSTELRY	3	
4	BABBLE	4		13	CATCHWORD	3	
5	REDUCE	3		14	CAJOLE	4	
6	ABROGATE	5		15	EXIGENCY	4	
7	EVACUATE	4		16	INSTRUCTOR	5	
8	TEDIUM	5		17	SERIES	3	
9	REVERENCE	3		18	GLORIOUS	5	

No. 2 Passlesmith

RULES: Write a synonym, the shortest one you can find, for each of the hole-words shown above. The number of letters in your synonym in each instance is your number of strokes for the hole. Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par) on the course. For instance, ANNUL is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but VOID is a birdie 4! Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be applied (phonetically) with one letter.

Example: BEE-B. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

If you succeed in beating par, send in your score and list of synonyms to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the puzzle number.

Everybody play! Improve your vocabulary stroke! Dick Shunary is the "pro" on the course. Refer your problems to him.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Real Issue in Drought Relief

THE sympathetic response of Americans to the imperative need for drought relief should not be allowed to becloud the real issue raised by the proposal to appropriate to the Red Cross $25,000,000 from federal funds to supply basic human needs—beyond the $45,000,000 already appropriated by Congress for loans to buy feed and seed. The question is not one of relief; relief will be provided whether or not this appropriation is made, and by the same agency—the Red Cross.

Indeed, that great organization has been on the job for months past, and is even now appealing—under the leadership of President Hoover and America's most eminent public men—to the public for $10,000,000 to complete this very task. The question is not, Shall relief be given? but, How shall the money for it be obtained?

Shall it come as governmental largesse, in effect a "dole," or shall it come as individual gifts from citizens who wish to help? Shall it express a paternal gesture of federal authority, or shall it express the generous desire of local communities to care for their own and their neighbors' needs? America has always preferred the unofficial, local and individual method of meeting such emergencies. Is there reason to abandon it now?

Departure from the sound policy so far followed might be justified if it would speed relief or make it more effective. Actually that is far from evident. Part of the $10,000,000 has been obtained, and it is probable that whatever is needed can be more quickly furnished by check-writing citizens than by the slow mills of congressional appropriation.

Even approval of the $25,000,000 item by the Senate gives no assurance for early use of the money. The proposed appropriation is a rider on the Interior Department supply bill, a bill which faces the many delays and vicissitudes such a measure usually encounters.

Moreover, the "dole"—it merits the name much more than does Britain's unemployment insurance—will meet strong opposition in the House and may be vetoed by the President. Mr. Hoover apparently feels that it would strike at the very foundations of the Red Cross or other relief bodies by setting up a precedent for federal charity which would supplant unofficial efforts.

There is also a belief in Administration circles that the proposal is largely a political maneuver, designed partly to discomfit the President and partly to gain credit for senators whose constituents would be beneficiaries of the fund. Certainly the fact that Senate Democrats tacked it onto an appropriation bill and threatened to hold up the whole measure unless the rider was accepted—despite the post-election pledge of Democratic leaders that "there will be no holding up of necessary appropriations"—has done nothing to give the move a nonpolitical appearance.

It would be a shame and a pity if politics—whether Democratic or Republican or merely politics—were permitted to delay relief urgently needed. Unhappily, even the possibility of federal appropriation to the Red Cross has slowed up the drive for public funds. People hesitate to give if they think the Government is going to open the Treasury doors. But citizens do not have to wait for Congress to act; they can, by their own prompt generosity, give it a lesson in speed and make its action unnecessary.

Did You Say Cholmondeley?

IT IS good to learn that an attempt is at last to be made by an authoritative English body of phoneticians to resolve the mysteries that lurk in some of the most innocent-looking English surnames. The spectacle of a British Minister stumbling helplessly in the House of Commons for the right pronunciation of Magdalene College is still fresh in the memory, even though he dexterously extricated himself by explaining that he was born in 'Oxton and not in Oxford.

To the outsider a name like Cholmondeley inspires awe at the first sight, and to hear it pronounced "Chumley" is liable to undermine his confidence when forced to tackle other no less awesome names which may not have undergone so complete a transformation by the smoothing-out process of time. The result is a general misgiving in the matter of English surnames which may even cause no little embarrassment to the bearer of the historic surname and to his perplexed collocutor.

There are, in addition, Christian names which present a similar difficulty to the uninitiated, who often include almost everybody outside the intimate family circle. Is Ralph, for instance, to be given the full benefit of his five letters, or is he to rhyme with "safe"?

It will be seen, then, that the British Broadcasting Corporation's advisory committee on spoken English, in deciding to collect information about the pronunciation of British surnames and Christian names, has undertaken a task of great complexity. Who can hope to enforce a standardized pronunciation in so personal a matter as a name when in the case of common words like "decadence" and "fragile" the B. B. C. phonetic advisers have had to revoke their early decisions and accept more popular forms of pronunciation?

The fact, however, that the committee which advises British radio announcers is amenable to correction is, perhaps, a hopeful omen for the successful issue of its task. And though the recent statement of a British expert on pronunciation that soon "we shall know how to pronounce with certainty every place name in the world and every family and Christian name under the sun" may be extravagant, any attempt to give the world a key to the mysteries that enshroud so many British names will be gratefully acknowledged.

Taxing Capital Gains

AT THIS time it might seem the work of a jester to bring up the question of that unusual feature of the federal income tax system of the United States, the tax on capital gains. Amid last year's shrinkage in values, particularly in the securities market, losses, not gains, were the characteristic of capital possession. But the privilege of deducting capital losses for income tax purposes is the converse side of the levy. Just as the tax dissuaded many taxpayers last year from taking their profits by selling securities which had advanced in value, so this year others are obliged to make realizing sales as the means of registering on their income tax statements the losses they have sustained. The year-end sinking spell in the New York stock market was attributed in many quarters to this kind of activity.

Such effects on the securities market cannot but be harmful. They are an artificial brake or spur, as the case might be, in relations between investor and investor. They were not foreseen when the tax went into effect. In the last few years, however, an agitation has grown up which would expunge the levy from the income tax law. President Hoover in his budget message voiced his disapproval of the results of the tax.

While the President recommended "a study of the economic effects of this tax and of its relation to the general structure of our income tax law," Isaac Bachrach, Representative from New Jersey, has suggested four alternative courses. The first is that capital gains or losses should be eliminated from the scope of the income tax, thus conforming with European practice. The second is that the law be left unchanged for the present. His third is that the rate be reduced from 12½ to 7½ per cent, and his fourth a highly dubious graduated scale which would serve to favor speculative rather than investment operations.

In considering this tax an answer is often demanded to the question as to whether capital gains or losses have anything to do with income. This is a perennial subject for casuistry. The main count in the indictment is that the tax has created difficulties in markets which should respond only to market conditions.

Wages and Work

THE most immediately pressing of the economic problems now facing Great Britain is the proposal to reduce the wages of certain workers in the railway and coal mining industries. In the mining industry alone this question involves well over 500,000 men. Upon the necessity and wisdom of these particular reductions informed opinions differ, but that a general policy of wage reductions, such as many people advocate, is of all possible expedients the one least likely to help the world out of its present position of economic depression seems clearly true.

The current lack is due, not to overproduction—for when millions of people in all countries are insufficiently fed and clad there can be no such thing—but to underconsumption. In circumstances like these wage reductions in any industry serve to lessen the effective demand of workers in that industry and so to increase the surplus of unconsumed goods, which means more unemployment. A reduction in wages is therefore the very last resort to which an employer who has the public interest at heart should turn for help in his difficulties.

The present world situation is one which the intelligence of the twentieth century should prove equal to tackling successfully and speedily. It is irrational, to say the least, that children should go about barefooted, not because there are not enough shoes to go round, but because there are too many. It is irrational that seeming poverty should flow from an actual excess of wealth. Yet the world today is altogether richer in raw materials and in finished products of every kind in proportion to its population than it has ever been at any period of its history.

Many problems of production have been triumphantly solved; it is the problems of distribution that now need attention. The unconsumed surplus which is at present the cause of unemployment will disappear as soon as the world realizes its abounding wealth confidently enough to raise its standards all round, and so provide a large enough demand for the work of all classes of producers to keep them in constant employment.

The Talkies and Mr. Chaplin's Whistle

THE large, flat feet and baggy trousers long associated with the name of Charles Spencer Chaplin are soon to flap across the screen again. Two years ago the announcement of a new Chaplin picture would have been hailed simply with glee. Today the announcement calls forth an added sentiment of curiosity—for Mr. Chaplin has decreed that in "City Lights," his new picture, the première of which will take place soon, not a word shall be spoken.

"What? Not hear Charlie's voice? Oh, that's too bad!" comes from one group of picture goers.

"What? Back to the silent drama? Great! I told you so!" comes from another group.

These comments from the right and left wings of the cinema audiences, the pro-vox humanists and the anti-vox humanists, so to speak, characterize a debate which has been going on ever since Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Paramount and United Artists, following the lead of Fox and Warner Brothers, turned over their studios exclusively to the production of talking pictures.

On the side of the pros it may be said that a few artistic and satisfactory dialogue pictures have been produced. The antis, on the other hand, point without fear of contradiction to a long procession of "talkies" chiefly remarkable for their banalities. Conceivably there is a middle ground, a happy commingling of sound and motion with a minimum of words, which will not only reconcile the two factions, but likewise open up possibilities of dramatization in which the new medium of sound will function as a distinct contribution.

Mr. Chaplin, while declaring that he has no prejudice against the talking picture, contends that this form of entertainment limits the field of expression and is artistically inferior to the silent film. He has made a concession, however, to the new medium by employing synchronized sound to heighten some of his comedy effects. For instance, there is an episode in the new Chaplin film wherein the chief actor swallows a whistle—

Is there, perhaps, a clue to the solution of the "talkie" debate in the amusing expectations this incident arouses? Who, for instance, would go to the cinema house to *hear* Mr. Chaplin declare, "I have swallowed a whistle"? But who could refrain from going to hear that whistle—and to *see* what "Charlie" does with it?

Too Much Gasoline Art?

IT NEEDS no astonishing perspicacity to suspect that in many sections of the United States the purveyance of gasoline and other service to motorists is being overdone, pointing to a period when the rival schools of filling station architecture will dominate the rural and suburban scene as the skyscraper the metropolis.

Whatever the school, there must be, of course, gasoline pumps and accompanying signs, equally disturbing to the artistic verisimilitude of a Grecian temple, a colonial cottage, or a log cabin. This, however, is captious criticism; many of these structures are separately pleasing to a reasonably critical eye, and only open to reasonable criticism when they become too numerous. Their multiplication, to be sure, is not unimpeded. Permits for their erection are subject to public hearing, and local opposition is sometimes effective in persuading local governments not to grant such permission.

The chances seem to be, however, that unless a community has adopted the self-protection of a zoning ordinance it is likely to have more and more gasoline-dispensing temples, cottages, and log cabins. Leaving out of consideration everything except the commercial factor, the plain citizen, watching this effort to make two—or twenty—filling stations grow where one grew before, may wonder if it is really good business. Thinking in his simple way, he may perchance recall the village blacksmith under the spreading chestnut tree, and meditate on what would have happened if another village blacksmith had set up under every spreading chestnut tree in the neighborhood.

Something like this appears to be the point of view recently expressed by an observant citizen widely recognized as being conversant with the petroleum industry. "The duplication of market facilities"—so one finds it quoted from a recent survey by Harry F. Sinclair—"especially service stations, has been carried to such lengths as almost to be a public nuisance . . . The endeavor to outstrip the other fellow has led to extravagance in distribution costs that is wholly unjustified."

If this be the case, one may be quite certain that it will not indefinitely continue. Filling stations are not erected solely to beautify the neighborhood, though the beauty to be imparted is often one of the arguments advanced to obtain permission. If it proves economically unwise to maintain such a station the location will sooner or later be abandoned; and whatever may be said for the charm of filling station architecture, it does not as a rule promise to make an attractively picturesque ruin. Zoning, by this argument, may even prove as beneficial to the filling station it excludes as to the neighborhood from which it is excluded.

A Class in Banking for the Public

MORE is to be learned soon of banking, that important institution with which people have so much business, yet about which they know so little. A public course in finance that promises to reveal some reasons for recent bank closings and to develop some remedies is opening in Washington today in the form of a resumed inquiry started by the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees at the last session.

The extent of the study is indicated by the resolution, which provides:

> [The inquiry] is to comprehend specifically the administration of these banking systems with respect to the use of their facilities for trading in and carrying speculative securities; the extent of call loans to brokers by member banks for such purposes; the effect on the systems of the formation of investment and security trusts; the desirability of chain banking; the development of branch banking as a part of the national system, together with any related problems which the committee may think it important to investigate.

While the Federal Reserve Act passed during the Wilson Administration inaugurated changes and improvements that have cushioned the financial shocks during an epochal period, the expanding demands of the world upon the financial system call for a survey and possibly a far-reaching revision and strengthening of banking practice.

There is a traditional reluctance to disturb a vital and delicate financial machine, yet new conditions and especially such complications and embarrassments of recent months as the stock market collapse and numerous bank closings demand a full and frank study of the situation.

Editorial Notes

Besides keeping many away from the already overcrowded cities, unemployment appears also as presenting something in its favor in the form of increased educational opportunities. Many cities are instituting classes, both day and night, for the benefit of the idle, teaching manual arts as well as literary and classical subjects.

"To get ahead in this period every concern must tell the dollar where to go instead of asking it where it went," says Roger W. Babson. Are you "telling" or "asking"?

Instead of waging a "rate war," railroads which have reduced passenger fares are trying to speed the Prosperity Limited.

Oil producers' main task apparently is to make their own distributive mechanism run smoothly.

The Eighteenth Amendment and Force

LAW should do at least two things: it should encourage coöperation and it should emphasize the certainty of punishment if violated. Law should be coöperative for the many and forceful for the few.

The coöperative side of law can be built up only by means of education. People must understand a law before fully coöperating with it. Merely to know of the existence of the law is not enough. People should know the evils that called for the passage of that law and the reasons for adopting that particular type of law.

In the discussion of law in the United States there has recently been too much emphasis on obedience and not enough on coöperation. As obedience brings to thought force, it is better to ask support of, rather than obedience to, a law.

The overemphasis on force in law has appeared frequently concerning the Eighteenth Amendment. Opponents of prohibition have constantly stressed the forcible aspect of that law. In anti-prohibition newspapers raids are vividly portrayed and alleged "official lawlessness" is a favorite topic.

The drys also have repeatedly mentioned force. To the attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment they have replied that the law must be enforced. Law-enforcement societies exist in all parts of the country. The assertion that the Volstead Act should be honored merely because that law is on the statute books is frequently made.

With force the current topic, the reasons for the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment have been crowded out of sight. This result is most pleasing to those who would restore the liquor traffic to legal status. Opponents of prohibition would feel happier with the transfer of the battle from an issue of the evils of liquor to one of the tyranny of force.

* * *

With force the issue, the cry of liberty naturally arises. In too many cases liquor has become the symbol of liberty. Many young men and women who only faintly remember the saloon have been snared into a defense of liquor because they have confused liquor with liberty. As they know few of the reasons for adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, it is no use telling them that the law must be enforced merely because it is law. They must know the good to result from enforcement before they will favor it. Unless there is general understanding and sympathy with the purpose of a law, all the assertion in the world that the law must be enforced will not enforce it.

More and more people are seeing that the only way to meet the liquor problem is through education in keeping with law. The anti-prohibitionists are right in saying that there is not enough education on the matter of liquor. It must be added, however, that what little education there has been since 1920 has been carried on almost solely by the drys. It was through education and not by force that prohibition was enacted. Only by the same method can the law be made effective.

Education on law has two important divisions: one connected with adults and the other dealing with youth. In the matter of adult training the present policy of the Federal Government in issuing summaries is important. The prohibition organizations likewise do their share by the distribution of literature and by fostering discussion in meetings. Even in taking up the challenge of state prohibition referenda there is a valuable educational opportunity.

One of the most hopeful signs in the matter of training the child appeared last spring in the announcement by the Literary Digest that the teachers were "dryer than Kansas." Therein lies a key to ultimate victory for those opposing liquor. With an overwhelming preponderance of school-teachers dry, it is only reasonable to assume that these teachers would like to see their students understand the reasons for the existence of prohibition. Most states have laws calling for instruction on the benefits of abstinence from liquor. This instruction is particularly needed in high schools and colleges. References to the advantages of abstinence can be made part of the courses in hygiene, sociology, economics, and government.

With the advantages of abstinence portrayed to youth a powerful [illegible] asking the United States actually dry would result. For the benefit of the teachers a central organization should be formed, probably within the profession, from which teachers might obtain the latest and most dependable facts on prohibition and alcohol. Through such an organization, too, there might be a useful interchange of ideas on methods of approach in this instruction.

* * *

In the classroom the subject of liquor should not receive treatment as a series of "Don'ts." If this method is used, the question of force will arise again. The attack should be from the angle of coördinated effort. The teacher should explain that the whole world now is making efforts to curb the liquor traffic. This fact naturally raises the question "Why?" Here, then, is the point of departure for an explanation of the bad results of liquor consumption. The physical and economic effects of liquor drinking in this industrial age should receive particular attention. The sportsmanship side of coöperating with the law should likewise be stressed.

The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment, as of all other attempts to curb the liquor traffic, should be shown to be increased happiness for the people, both individually and collectively. The history of legal liquor in the United States and the reasons for the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment should receive emphasis. The teacher should see that the Eighteenth Amendment is portrayed as a great effort of the people to rectify an ill rather than as an illustration of force restricting liberty. The Eighteenth Amendment gives more liberty, not less. If the student received this kind of instruction he would grow in most cases to be a citizen willing to support the Eighteenth Amendment.

An important feature of this program is that it is for all classes, all races, and all sects. The trouble with most temperance campaigns so far has been their association mainly with particular religious and racial groups. The effectiveness of these campaigns, consequently, has been limited. The liquor problem overrides all races, sects, and classes, and any attack on it should recognize this fact.

* * *

George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, has said it is not yet too late to educate the public on liquor. The facilities appear to be at hand. There is no time to be lost, however. With an intensive educational campaign in effect the Eighteenth Amendment would shortly again resume its original standing, that of an effort to free the United States from the ill effects of liquor, extending rather than limiting liberty.

With this ideal before the community the great majority of citizens would see in the infraction of the liquor laws an act against society, and would consequently demand action against violators. Then it would be recognized that in order to hold the ground gained by education there must be forcible eradication of liquor selling. The brewer, distiller or bootlegger, intent upon profits, is a difficult if not an impossible subject for education. And it is a thankless task to try to educate nondrinkers while an active liquor traffic is working with even greater resources to cultivate drinkers. Education of the individual and suppression of the traffic must go together. Then the Eighteenth Amendment will be coöperative for the many and forceful for the few, a law in full effect.

L. C. J.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Let Them Straighten Their Backs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The first thing to do is to give the unemployed work, but after that is done certain obligations rest upon employers and their foremen.

All manual work requires training and skill of some degree, and above all else such work requires muscular effort. Many men are liable to suffer strain unless those employing green or soft men are sympathetic and conscious of the need of giving such workers a chance to accustom themselves to the new work.

All sorts of men are of necessity being forced into the ranks of the common or unskilled laborers' field—men from offices, shoe shops, textile mills and places where muscles and hands are not hardened to wield pick, shovel or crowbar all day. Many of the unemployed are experienced and can work for long stretches without trouble; these require no special attention. But the green men should receive time to harden, which requires rest at frequent intervals.

Green men should not be required to lift heavy objects, such as rails, timber, pipe and the like, unless the foreman knows they are physically able to do such heavy, unusual work. Goggles should often be given them; gloves when hands are liable to be torn, and rubber boots for work in water. After all, unskilled work does require skill, but the employer or foreman must supply the skill and a lot of patience to start with.

So give them a chance to straighten their backs once in a while.

FRANK B. WALKER,
President, Northeastern Section,
Boston, Mass. American Society of Civil Engineers.

"Predicting a Measles Epidemic"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Upon reading the editorial in the Monitor of January 3, entitled "Predicting a Measles Epidemic," there came to my thought a striking contrast to the prediction you speak of as made by Dr. Thomas Parren Jr.

I refer to the incident of a few years ago when Dr. Royal S. Copeland asked the New York papers not to publish the usual morning lists of fatalities from influenza, which then was alleged to be raging in New York in epidemic form.

A period of time was suggested (as far as I can recollect), and during that period the fearful thing was practically stamped out.

ALBERT LONG.
Berkeley, Calif.

"Languages and the Belgian Crisis"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of December 17, entitled "Languages and the Belgian Crisis," calls attention once again to the general lack of knowledge concerning the true facts of the language controversy in Belgium.

One cannot ascertain these facts from the French metropolitan press, any more than one can get the truth about prohibition from the metropolitan dailies in the United States, for the French press in Belgium is, and always has been, antagonistic to the Flemish cause.

A newspaper correspondent may be years in Belgium and not know the real situation, because—unless he be a Hollander—if he knows a second tongue, it will be French, and consequently he hears only one side of it.

In order to understand this university question, it is necessary to go back 114 years to the time when the University of Ghent was created by William I, King of the Netherlands, and when Holland and Belgium were one kingdom. A few courses were taught in Dutch (called Flemish as spoken in Belgium); the majority by means of Latin, as was the custom in many European universities at that period.

In 1835—five years after Belgium became an independent state—French, by royal decree, was substituted for Latin as the scientific language of the university over the protest of more than 300 Flemish communities, and this is where the trouble started. As Belgium had two state universities—Ghent in the Flemish-speaking section and Liége in the French—it was only reasonable that the Flemings—who constitute the majority of the population—should have their own higher institution of learning.

The university was temporarily returned to the Flemings from 1916 to 1918 during the German occupation, to be taken away again on the return of the Belgian Government from France at the armistice, with the solemn promise, however, made by the King and the Belgian Government to the soldiers at the front and also to the citizens, that complete satisfaction would be given. It took another twelve years before this promise was fulfilled, and, beginning in October, 1930, the University of Ghent became a Flemish institution, or rather gradually so, as several years will elapse yet before every subject will be taught by means of the Flemish language.

If some Flemish students prefer to follow courses in French, there is for them not alone Liége, but also the free University of Brussels and the Roman Catholic University of Louvain. What is objected to, and this justly so, is the making of the University of Ghent—one of the two state universities—a bilingual institution, when the other one at Liége is French exclusively.

This by no means will end the struggle for equality, for which the Flemings have had to fight inch by inch. There is no equality yet in the army; no equality in the courts of justice, where the Fleming is often defended and condemned in a tongue which he does not understand. All the technical, commercial and industrial schools are still using the French language, besides many other grievances.

There is only one way in which to solve the language question in Belgium: the division of the country into two separate administrative units, and this is bound to happen ultimately. This system has always existed in Switzerland, where, although there are three tongues—French, German and Italian—no language question exists.

F. BLONDEEL.
La Jolla, Calif.

Bank Failures and Repudiated Bonds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent failure of the Bank of the United States and the anxiety of the American Government because its name might cause it to be associated with the United States Treasury, as it undoubtedly was by many, if not most, of its immigrant depositors has a peculiarly interesting historical parallel.

Prior to the American financial crisis in 1837, the Central Government bank was called the Bank of the United States, but about that time President Andrew Jackson deprived it of its federal status. A new charter was then issued in the same name, i. e., "Bank of the United States" in Philadelphia. This bank was instrumental in placing large amounts of state bonds in European markets.

My grandfather suffered heavy losses through the subsequent repudiation of some of these bonds, notably those of the State of Mississippi, which were payable at the London agency of the Bank of the United States. Undoubtedly this name inspired great confidence among investors in Europe, more particularly as the United States Government had just paid off its own debts in full. Our Mississippi bonds still form part of the family estate, and the distress of that loss and disillusionment is revived as each generation succeeds to its share in the trust fund. I have before me as I write a sheet of unpaid Mississippi coupons on each of which is printed, "Eleven pounds five shillings sterling, payable at agency Bank United States, London. 11l 5s. stg."

(MRS.) F. A. COMBE.
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